Bitters, or AD TONIC.

middle of the seventeenth

was known in Germany as bstitute for Peruvian Syrup. and tonic, in Dyspepsia, tery, and diseases of the

ficiency, and is especially wers,

and wonderful virtues, used is a native of Brazil and as world. A Spanish writer, St. Croix Rum, it never

sh, muscle and milk. Much

ds. Orange, Carraway, Cori-

ION BITTERS.

EAD TONIC

enting a Swiss cottage, and e inland rivers, where the e and Chill Fever

y protect themselves with the Western rivers, filled matter, is quite sure to pro-ntidote, such as is found in ist month, 16th day, 1862.

Ind me another case of the medicial or agreeable to metation Bitters.

ISAAC HOWLAND." the fac-simile signature of New York sold by all Druggists, Gro-

rs South of the Post stomers and the public to ge assortment of RUMENTS. y, &c. his celebrated

202 Broadway, New York.

51tf FARMER. RSDAY MORNING BADGER. e Bridge, Augusta

NDY.

ES, Editors. or annum.
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Jas. Sturgis, Warren Ful-



VOL. XXXI.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1863.

NO. 17.

# Maine Larmer. EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Black Knot.

One of the trials of the fruit grower, which fruit, and then the tree, is the "Black Knot"—so will confer a great favor, as all I have done called. This disease has generally been attributed her fails of rendering any help.

J. P. to insects as the cause. We once thought that Unity, March 28th, 1863. we had obtained evidence of this fact, having Note. Although it may seem somewhat uncaught two or three larvae in one, apparently at accountable, yet it is nevertheless true that scihome. Of course this would seem decisive, and ence has failed to compound a destructive agent a fair inference would be, from this single in- for the removal of bots-and this will seem more stance, that the excrescence or knot was caused plausible when it is known that the live bot has by the puncture of an insect from the eggs of been immersed in spirits of turpentine, alcohol, which these larvæ were hatched. On extending nitric and muriatic acid, and many other equally our observations, we, a few weeks after, found powerful fluids, and yet he still adhered to life another one of those knots containing larvæ of an with marvellous tenacity. "Bots," says Dr. entirely different species from those first found. Mayhew, an eminent English Veterinary Sur-This upset all theories that it was caused by an geon, "when once within the stomach, must reinsect, or insects, and was presumptive proof that main there till the following year; when being the knot was formed before the eggs were de- matured, their hold of the lining membrane of posited, and that they were made an occasional the viscus will relax, and, in the form of a chrysaconvenient depository, of the eggs of a certain lis, they are ejected from the system. No meditribe of insects which would have deposited them | cine can expedite the transformation." And Dr. in any other excrescence had it been in their way. R. Jennings, who is equally good authority, D. Schweinitz,) attributed their cause to a fundent from any marked symptoms, the attempt to gus, the seeds, or spores of which, attached them- remove them would certainly be hazardous to the selves to the tender bark of the young twigs, and life of the animal. It is often the case that flatgerminating, made the bark and sap-wood the ulent colic is mistaken for bots, and on opening

soil in which to grow, burst it up, and finally the stomach after death, which inevitably enformed the excrescence, or black knot in question, sues, not a solitary bot has been found.—Ens. which is the fungus in full size. The mature fungus, like other vegetable productions, matures spores, or seeds, which are scattered abroad, and are thus continued and spread on all the trees in the neighborified. But

disease.

M. W. FARWELL.

Rockland, March 26, 1863. little was thought of this theory, and it has lain Note. This disease is probably caused by dormant, as it were, until recently, when it has stoppage or extreme cositiveness, or from a disbeen further investigated, more facts developed eased action of the stomach and bowels, brought and made public by C. F. Austin, who, in the on by want of succulent food. Sheep are rarely American Agriculturist for March, has a very good essay upon the subject, illustrated with have been used, one of the simplest and most efcuts, giving views of the knot in its various fectual—according to one of our correspondents stages, from the spore to the perfect form. Some is a tea-cupful of fine salt dissolved, and pounded of our own observations on this disease corres- down while warm. It is better to prevent the pond with his, and some of them do not. For instance, we have noticed, at different times, from May to September, that this disease at first manifests itself by a discoloration of the bark or one. ifests itself by a discoloration of the bark on one water.-EDS. tree. We believe it is confined to the plums or fectual method to cleanse a well in which a skunk lead of the plums or fectual method to cleanse a well in which a skunk lead of the plums or fectual method to cleanse a well in which a skunk lead of the plums or fectual method to cleanse a well in which a skunk lead of the plum or cherryside of the young twigs of the plum or cherry- A Subscriber asks, "What is the most efcherries. This diseased part is generally an inch has fallen and died? I have pumped out the or an inch and a half long. Soon after this, the water, but still it tastes and smells." Ans: Fill bark begins to bulge up into a rough ridge of a up the well and dig another one. If any of our light green color, which continues to enlarge readers know of a more effectual method, will until it gets its full growth, when it changes to a they please make it known. black color, becomes dry and hard, enveloping or ence of the branch, and completely, in effect, We are under obligations to Hon. Chas. L.

surrounding nearly the whole of the circumferoff. How deeply it penetrates the wood my lim- jects. ited observations do not reveal. I have not found It opens with a history of the origin and proit extending to the pith, but it penetrates the gress of the Cattle Disease of last year, including present and sometimes at least the former season's the Report of the State Commissioners appointed growth, splitting it up into bundles, that are fre- to investigate the subject. This is followed by a quently widely separated from each other by the Report relating to the experiments made throughloose cellular tissue which this parasite, by its out the State upon the application of manures, own proper growth, has thrust between them, giving a condensed summary of each trial, with appropriating their sap and arresting their tables showing the quantity and kind of manures growth. They make their appearance from May applied, state of the weather, kind and quality of until October, and at a certain stage of their existence become thickly covered on their outer hitherto determined. Tobacco as an Agriculsurface with perithecia (spore or seed cases,) tural Product, a paper of six pages from the pen

naked eye."

P. Wilder furnishes an admirable Report on "Fruit Culture," including a catalogue of fruits confined almost exclusively to cultivated species adapted to the State, which is of itself one of the of the plum and cherry." Our observations do most useful things in the volume. We wish such not coincide with this. In Maine, at least this a list could be prepared for Maine. Mr. E. W. fungus, or black knot, or one so marvelous Is like Bull devotes twenty-four pages to the Culture of it that the resemblance is so close that the differ- the Grape, which is followed by a report on The ence has not yet been pointed out, prevails among Sheep Law. Mr. F. G. Sanborn, Curator of all the species or varieties of the plum or cherry, Entomology in the State Cabinet, contributes an cultivated or uncultivated, black cherry, red article of sixty pages upon The Insects of Massacherry, wild plum or tame plum, unless it be chusetts beneficial to Agriculture, which is fully the beech plum, that grows on the margin of the illustrated, and will awaken an interest in that

could not help seeing that in some sections the and obtain such a store of information as will black knot is very prevalent on the wild cherry- enable them to distinguish the good from the evil trees. We recollect that in August of 1861, in the entomological kingdom. The remainder while exploring on the Upper Penobscot, on one of the first part of the volume, some 200 pages, of the mountains on the east branch, we came is taken up by the Secretary in giving an account into a thicket of the wild, small red cherry, al- of his trip to Europe during the last summer most every tree of which was covered with the and forms the most valuable and interesting part black knot. This could not be the effect of cul- of the report. We have read it with that zest tivation, for it was more than twenty-five miles which works of travel always inspire, and shall from any cultivated spot. We do not know Mr. present some passages from it to our readers. Austin's place of residence. It seems, however, The second part contains the usual transactions that the wildest trees of his section do not exhibit of the County Societies, with Addresses, Reports, the same appearances as with us, for he says, "I Essays, &c. have never seen this fungus upon our native species of the plum and cherry, except in old

Agriculturist, has issued a work with the above Norg. Upon the introduction of the Italian title, which contains fourteen practical essays by Bee some two or three years since, a great deal experienced tobacco-growers, and gives more com- was said in the papers about their wonderful plete information as to the details of growing and characteristics and superiority over the common curing the crop than any treatise we have seen. kind, but we believe the main part proceeded

Queries and Replies.

APPLE TREES. Can you tell me where I can procure some ten or twelve hundred good appletrees, on the native stalk, from four to five years old? Am desirous of obtaining those grown upon Truly yours, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Etna, March 26th, 1863. Note. They can be obtained of S. L. Goodale. Saco, or J. H. Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills.—EDS.

One of the trials of the fruit grower, much not only baffles his skill, and exercises his patience severely, but oftentimes destroys, first the horse of the bots. If you can inform me, you will confer a great favor, as all I have done for J. P. C.

Some years ago, a Pennsylvainia botanist, (L. says if the presence of bots in a horse was evi-

STRETCHES IN SHEEP. Please inform me through

## Agriculture of Massachusetts.

girdling it and stopping its growth. These ob- Flint, for copies of the Tenth Annual Report of servations coincide with what Mr. Austin says, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agviz.: "One of these spores, under favorable cir- riculture, 1862. It is a well printed volume, of cumstances, when attached to the bark of the 700 pages, and the promptness with which it plum, or cherry, divides itself into two cells, each is issued deserves the highest commendation. In of these again into two or four others, and so on this notice we can only mention the contents of until very quickly a large tumor is formed, which the volume, reserving for future consideration, occupies the place of the bark which it has forced some of its more interesting and important sub-

which, though small, are quite distinct to the of Paoli Lothrop, is the next article. Hon. M.

department of natural history, which will enable Whoever has been in the forests on our frontier farmers to study the subject more extensively,

fence rows where they had become sickly through

MESSES. EDITORS:—Having learned through repeated attempts to exterminate them."

Remedy. Cutting off the knot and burning them up is a sure way to exterminate 'so much, and prevent some spread of it. Some preventive is needed, and Mr. Austin recommends carefully cutting off and burning them, always being careful to eradicate every particle of the fungus, for if a solitary uninjured cell of it be left, it will rapidly increase by multiplication exactly as if it were a spore and will soon break out again. "In the meantime, let the trunks and larger branches of the trees be thoroughly scrubbed with strong brine, say twice during the season to destroy any spores that may have lodged on the branch."

Tobacco Culture.

Orange Judd, the publisher of the American Agriculturist, has issued a work with the above title, which contains fourteen precision.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having learned through the columns of the Farmer, that there is a better sort of bees than the common kind in vogue here, and being anxious to get the best known kind, I thought I would get the most reliable information from the editors of the Farmer, that there is a better sort of bees than the common kind in vogue here, and being anxious to get the best known kind, I thought I would get the most reliable information from the editors of the Farmer, and accordingly I take this liberty of addressing you on this matter. I want to know if the Italian bees are better adapted to this cold climate than the common bees; if they will make more honey and of a better quality; if their management is similar to the common kind. Where can I procure them, and what is the best time of the season to move them? Can I buy them in Maine, and from whom; and what is the usual price in the spring of the year? Can they be transported far, safely, by the common mode of conveyance. If you would be so kind as to answer the above queries, you will greatly oblige me, and a number of others in this vicinity.

Yours truly.

LUTHER LAWLENS.

Note. Upon the introduction of the Italian better adapted to this cold climate than

It is sent post-paid for 25 cents per copy, by addressing the publisher, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Kind, but we believe the main part procedure from interested parties who had queens for sale at most fabulous prices. They are undoubtedly

### hardy, and well adapted to resist the chilly atmosphere and winds of high latitudes; are prolific and strong, and their disposition to labor is

On the Culture of Flax .- I. [Mr. T. B. Miner, a well known agricultural

said to excel the ordinary kind. We are not

aware that their management is difficult or that

the common kind.

diagnosis of it.

clined downward.

Communications.

Cost of Crops in Illinois.

ushels of corn, or thirty-four bushels of wheat

For the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

Disease Among Sheep.

that are sick, but those that appear to be well.

twelve to twenty-four hours old before they falter

But few of the lambs live to be

transportation, prices, &c .- EDS.

it is different from, or their honey superior to that of the old variety. Our own opinion is that their superiority is not sufficient to warrant any one in procuring them at large prices, in place of the cold variety and believing it to be practical and correct we shall publish it entire in our columns.]

[Mr. T. B. Miner, a well known agricultural writer, has prepared for the Kirkland, N. Y., Agricultural Society an essay on Flax Culture; and believing it to be practical and correct we shall publish it entire in our columns.] The culture of flax in this country is assuming a very important aspect, in view of the high Mr. C. B. Cotton, West Gorham, Me., has the prices of all cotton goods for years to come.

Italian Queens for sale, and he could probably have recently had occasion to investigate this sub-render all the information you ask in regard to ject, and to obtain what information is extant in regard to its culture; and I now propose to lay before the public some of the principal points in which our farmers are most interested. Diseases of Sheep---Worm in the Head. Diseases of Sheep---Worm in the Head.

Mr. B. S. Farnham of this town, left at our that are adapted to the growth of barley and In-

office one day last week, the head of a sheep that if under-drained the crop will be the better for it. had died from worms in the head. It was a sheep eight years old, and was noticed to be unsoil plowed, in order to obtain the largest crops. well but a few days before it died. As this is a common disease in flocks we will give a brief with the roots of the flax. The preparation of cause. The worm is the magget of the sheepfly, which deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep during the month of August, where they usually remain until the warm weather of spring, when they are loosened, and ejected through the liable to retain surface water for several days afnostrils by the action of sneezing. As soon as they fall they crawl into the straw or manure, and pass their chrysalis state until they become a distances. Cold grounds, according to the best English and Irish practice, are thrown into ridges fly, when they are ready to propagate a new pro- 12 feet in breadth, slightly raised in the centre. ROTATION, &c. "The Agricultural Society of Ireland, for the Promotion of the Growth of the nose, with an appearance of stupidity. After the nose, with an appearance of stupidity. After good, fertile soils, and after potatoes on inferior sneezing, the sheep will frequently turn the nose soils, while some individuals think that it succeeds on one side, then on the other, with the head in- best upon clover sod. A committee appointed at one of our late State Agricultural Winter Fairs, Treatment. Prevention is batter than cure.

Remedies for the former are: tar applied to the or upon a sod turned over, and that any land that nose when at pasture; plowing furrows in the pasture for them to protect their nostrils from the The Irish Society give the following rotation,

invasion of the fly by placing them in the fresh earth. Remedies for the latter: fumigating the "recommended by a gentleman of considerable experience:"

Average Soils.—1. Grass: 2 Oats: 3 Potators earth. Remedies for the latter: fumigating the animal with brimstone, and applying spirits of turpentine to the nose and nostrils. Young sheep turpentine to the nose and nostrils. Young sheep 4, Flax; 5, Hay.

Seed and Sowing .- A paper lately read before a Farmer's club in England, says:

"The best seed is Riga, or the produce of this country from Riga seed the previous year. Great care is necessary in the selection of seed, so as to get it plump and heavy, and clear of the seeds of the amount of land cultivated, but increase the place of a fluid condition. weeds. The seed should be sown at the rate of three imperial bushels, on good land, and two and MESSES. EDITORS :- I notice in the Farmer of

calculated to convey a wrong impression in regard Great care should be taken that the seed is disto the fertility of our soil, and the ease and ra-The above Irish Society recommend the Riga as the best seed for that country, and say "it is better to sow rather too thick than too thin, as with thick sowing the stem grows tall and straight, with only one or two seed capsules at your correspondent, every Illinois farmer would soon become a millionaire, and the tide of emi-gration to the westward would increase so fast as to leave the East, in a short time, entirely dethe top; and the fibre is found to b superior in firmness and length, to that produced from thin sown flax, which grows coarse, and populated; but such, fortunately, (or unfortunately, as the case may be,) is not correct. For, while there are occasional crops raised of sixty branches out, producing much seed, but a very inferior quality of fibre. The ground being pulverized and well cleaned, roll and sow. If it has to the acre, yet, an average of the crops would been laid off without ridges, it should be marked out in divisions of eight or ten feet broad, in order to give an equable supply of seed. After sowing, which should be done by a skillful perone-third of wheat. During the last seven years there has been one (1857) in which wheat averaged nearly twenty bushels per acre in this section of the country. Two years, 1858 and 1859, son, as the seed is very slippery, and apt to glide unevenly from the hand, cover with a seed harrow, going twice over it. Once up and down it was an entire failure, and for the other four and once across, or angle-wise, as this makes it more equally spread, and avoids the small drills made by the teeth of the harrow, and finish with years, perhaps the average has been ten bushels per acre. The prices have ranged from forty to the roller, which will leave the seed covered about

per acre. The prices have ranged from forcy to fifty cents per bushel (that was received for the large crop of 1857) up to seventy-five cents, and very lately to one dollar per bushel. Illinous is emphatically not a good wheat growing State. It cannot compete with Michigan, "Isonsin, lowa or Minnesota, either in the quality or quantities," wheat receives the another than the content of the con half an inch—the proper depth."

Weeding. In England and Ireland, where flax culture is reduced to a science, much more than in this country, it is a practice to employ women and children to weed the flax. They work facing tity of wheat grown per acre, or the amount raised for market. But for corn, it certainly ranks preeminently the best State in the Union, and yet forty bushels per acre is considered a fair average crop. I am aware that the yield is frequently considerable above these figures, but I am confident it as often falls below it. Taking creeping along on all fours. This practice, however, is more contined to Belgium and France than to England and Ireland. done before the flax is six inches high.

## To the Farmers of Maine.

forty bushels per acre as an average crop, and allowing "G. W. W.'s" estimate of \$1.50 per acre as the cost of raising it, to which add \$2.50 Mr. Goodale, closes his last report with these per acre for the rent of the land, and our corn costs us \$7 per acre, or 174 cents per bushel in the crib. To this add one cent per bushel for storage, six cents for shelling and drawing to marting the costs us cents for shelling and drawing to marting the costs us \$7 per acre, or 174 cents per bushel in the crib. To this add one cent per bushel for storage, six cents for shelling and drawing to marting the constitution, crush in the constitution, crush in the constitution of the constitution of the land, and our corn costs us \$7 per acre, or 174 cents per bushel in the costs us acred to the cos ket, and it has cost us, when we get ready to sell it, 244 cents per bushel, for which, if we can receive from thirty to forty-five cents, as we have this winter, we are making money fast enough; but if we have to sell it at from ten to twenty cents per bushel, as was the case in 1861 and afforded by these abundant crops, in enabling us 1862, then every acre of corn we plant runs us in debt. If grain growing was the only resource ly be over estimated. The last call for 600,000 of the Illinois farmer, we might at such times, get discouraged; but it is not, and by your content the crops for 1862 had been safely garnered, and sent, Messrs. Editors, I may revert to our other the men came, in large proportion, from the food-resources at a future time. But my object at producing ranks. We are getting to be short-the present writing was to correct an erroneous handed. Experience teaches us also, that a series the present writing was to correct an erroneous impression which might be obtained by taking a particular example as an illustration of the general average, and to give to your readers some idea of the average costs and profits of this particular branch of husbandry in Illinois.

Mark 10 1863. the best advantage. There is need of the acquisi-tion and diffusion of knowledge, and the great extension of improved practice. There is need of the utmost economy in saving, and skill in applying the manures of the farm-yard, and need to Messes. Editors :- Disease seems to prevail draw upon all other sources of fertilization withamong our sheep to some extent, if disease it can be called, the first symptoms of which is debility; the sheep become weak and lose the use of their legs, and continue to falter till they die, though and ingenuity of man, by which the nowers of and ingenuity of man, by which the powers of nature or the force of brutes may supply the lack they retain their appetite and will eat hay and grain when they cannot stand on their feet. The best of keeping does not give them strength, nor restore the use of their limbs. In some instances the sheep grate their teeth and lop their ears, as the sheep grate as muscles, of knowledge as well as force. There is need that no unprofitable beast be allowed to consume the forage which ought to yield a valuable return. \* \* Help one another. Encourage one another. Be of good cheer." is common among sheep in case of sickness. The ble return. young sheep from one to two years old have been the most subject to this attack, but it seems as if the whole flock was more or less affected with it, for almost all the lambs die, not only of the sheep

## Merino Sheep.

Hon. H. S. Randall, in a recent article on sheep, in the Country Gentleman, thus speaks of the Merino sheep: The American Merino is unquestionably the

and die suddenly, as though the milk of the sheep was fatal to them. I have had many years exmost valuable representation of its race now ex-tant. Its form is inferior to that of no other naperience in sheep husbandry, but have never seen anything of this kind before. If you can tell me the cause, or the cure of this malady through tional or local sub-variety of this breed, while in the proportion of wool to meat it not only excels the columns of your paper, you will confer favor on your friend and servant, any of them, but all other breeds now known or ever known to man. In the ram, I now know of S. CHESLEY.

Chester, March 30, 1863.

For the Maine Farmer.

Franklin County Agricultural Society.

MESSRS. Entrons:—The following are the of
Messrs. Entrons:—The following are the of-Franklin County Agricultural Society. E. K. Adams, East Wilton, President; E. R.
French, Chesterville, Vice President; R. S. Currier, East Wilton, N. Pierce, Jay, N. Goodridge, Industry, Wm. Woods, Farmington, Orin Dagget, New Sharon, Trustees; Warren Weeks, Farmington, Transvers: Lorin Advances for the Weight of the carriers and the control of the Weight of the Carrier and Science of the Weight of the Carrier and Science get, New Sharon, Trustees; Warren Weeks, Farmington, Treasurer; Lorin Adams, East Wilton, Section, Collector; L. F. Green, East Wilton, Section 23 pounds, and the latter from 90 to 100 about 130 pounds about 130 poun retary.

The show and fair will be held at the show ground in Farmington, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1863.

L. F. Green, Sec'y.

East Willon, March 28, 1863.

### A Striking Difference.

I called recently upon A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, Lee county, a quiet, observing, and thinking gentleman. We talked of orcharding, and I have written what I learned from him on that subject. Incidentally the subject of deep plowing was introduced. He said he had never had but one man, as a plowman, who knew how to plow. He was an Irish-English plowman, who had done nothing but hold the plow all his life. He would not plow a crooked furrow, nor a wide one; nor would he cut and cover, nor pass any ground that was not properly turned.

Mr. W. had given him orders to plow deep, and he did so. He did it quietly, steadfastly, and with marked progress daily. The orchard referred to was planted on the land so plowed. It feels its influence to-day.

But talking of the marked effects of good plowing and the advantage of turning the soil a little to the control of the plow and fifteen pounds of hay; then the did so, and wash the legs in cold water, and rub till dry. Then untie the halter, untwist it, and tie to a certain length, in a hard slip-knot, with two half hitches.

A failure to perform all this, in the most faithful manner, subjects the groom to severe punishment. The horses are on parade from eight to ten A. M., and from two to four P. M. This treatment and exercise, with six quarts of oats, and fifteen pounds of hay; the property of the modern rules for feeding and grooming horses, in the Russian cavalry, are: Rise at four; groom one hour with curry-comb, brush and rubbing cloth. Give four quarts of water; then give two quarts of oats; at seven, water; at twelve give one gallon, water, two quarts of oats at six P. M., give water, and five bounds of hay; then, at six, give two quarts of oats; at seven, water; at twelve give one gallon, water; two quarts of oats; at seven, water; at twelve give one gallon, water; two quarts of oats; at seven, water; at twelve give one gallon, water; two quarts of oats; at seven, water; at twelve give one gallon, water; at twelve give one gallon, water; at wellon, water; at

lar.

The first year, the plowing—which was done in the fall—was the ordinary depth—say three to four inches. Crops much alike. The second season Whitney ordered the plowman to plow his field six inches deep. It was so plowed. The neighbor duplicated the plowing of the previous year. W's crops gained the second year over the first, and over his neighbor's. Figures not given. The third year W. ordered the plow to go nine inches deep. The neighbor still adhered to the original depth. The latter got nine and a half bushels of wheat to the acre; Whitney, thirty-six bushels per acre. Neither had manured; there was no difference in the time of plowing. In the last case there was a difference pond with the power of digestion and power of the bow-els to eject or retain their charge should correspond with the power of digestion and ejection of plowing. In the last case there was a difference in the time of seeding, for W. said he found he could get on his deep plowed ground to work it, in spring, ten days before his neighbor could while some other animals discharge three meals while some other animals discharge three meals touch his shallow plowing. There was no difference in the character of the soil—only in the depth it was plowed, and in the resulting crop!

Plow an inch Deeper!—I see that some of the agricultural press are reviving the old cry:—
"Plant one acre more." I modestly urge as an amendment—Plant one airch deener!

The some other animals discharge three meals while some other animals discharge three meals while some other animals discharge three meals at one time. This rule varies in animals of the same class, and explains the reason why some large men and horses are small eaters, and small ones are large eaters. This may be controlled, to some extent, by taking or giving precise quantities of food, at regular intervals, and regulating the expersive at the controlled of the same class, and explains the reason why some large men and horses are small eaters, and small ones are large eaters. This may be controlled, to some extent, by taking or giving precise quantities of food, at regular intervals, and regulating

productive power of that previously broken. Plow one inch deeper !- II. T. B. in Rural New

### Wool Growing.

The U. S Economist remarks upon the prospect

hand in all parts of Christendom at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been worked off; and that it would take years of peace to place the that it would take years of peace to place the markets of the world in the same condition again. The cotton regions are so broken up and confused, the slave population so demoralized, and the channels of business so deranged that it will take a long time before the same quantity of cotton will be produced as formerly. that it will take a long time before the same quantity of cotton will be produced as formerly.

The prairie lands of Illinois are admirably adapted to wool growing. The largest flocks in Ohio are to-day fed upon prairie land similar to that of Illinois. It is a great mistake to suppose that sheep will not thrive upon low lands. All that is required is plenty of range, good pasture, and shelter from storms. The leaders of the rebellion are urging the planters to raise grain and stock instead of cotton, and there can be no doubt but they are acting upon this advice. Wool

amendment to such lands; for besides increasing amendment to such lands; for besides increasing amendment to such lands; for besides increasing the adhesive quality of them, it also retains the ammonia consequent upon the fermentation of the compost heaps. Plowing under z green crop, such as clover, buckwheat, &c., is an excellent mode of supplying the organic matter required and in improving the general condition of all sandy soils. But not only must a sufficiency of organic matter be furnished to the soil; the inorganic constituents of which it is deficient must stock instead of cotton, and there can be no doubt but they are acting upon this advice. Wool but they are acting upon this advice. Wool must, therefore, for a long time to come, supply the demand for both cotton and wool, to a great extent; and, if farmers of the West take advantage of the opportunity afforded them, it cannot fail to prove a full offset to the loss of the Southern market for their grain and stock. The inern market for their grain and stock. The in-

care, however, that the latter consist of such matters as are proper for the purpose; mix them the keeping, so that the clip is clear profit. Suppose a farmer pays six dollars a head for sheep, and the clip averages four pounds, the price of wool for the next year will, in all human probability, be not less than 70 cents per pound. At that rate it will be readily seen that the profit ill made into a homogeneous maga." that rate it will be readily seen that the profit would be but little short of 50 per cent. There ght not to be a single healthy sheep slaughtered in the Northern States until it is known what During my long career among the Arab tribes
Farmers of the West, buy every sheep that
your means will enable you to buy. Sell none,
nor kill any except the aged. The wool will bring
you from 50 to 60 cents for the next three years;

d for the present year you are sure of at least

## On the Sowing of Flower Seeds.

In order to be successful in raising flowers from seed, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the smaller the seed the less deeply should it be covered with earth. Some seeds are so small that they require only to be sprinkled over the ground and gently pressed into the soil, and should the weather prove very dry, a thin layer of damp moss own children; has been reared like one of my own children; has been always well fed, well cought to be placed over them till they germinate, In order to be successful in raising flowers from ought to be placed over them till they germinate, when care must be taken to have it removed. There are few seeds that require such extreme at-

ntion. Small seeds, as Petunia, Portulaca, &c., sow about one-eighth of an inch in depth; those of larger size, as Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, &c., about one quarter of an inch in depth; still larger, as Balsam, Morning Glory, &c. three quarters of an inch in depth; and seeds of the largest ters of an inch in depth; and seeds of the largest "My lord." he answered. "from his carliest "My lord." he answered. "from his carliest size, as Lupine, Nasturtium, &c., fully one inch in depth. They must be covered with finely pul-verized soil, or leaf mould, slightly pressed down, nd should be kept moderately moist by shading or a slight sprinkling of water, until they make their appearance. When about one inch in height the plants must be thinned out from one to two inches apart, to prevent crowding. Tall varieties wind or rain.

## Early Potatoes.

New potatoes are a great luxury in July, and

### Grooming Horses.

But talking of the marked effects of good plowing and the advantage of turning the soil a little deeper each succeeding year, Mr. Whitney said he had a piece of ground adjoining a field belonging to his neighbor. Each field was plowed and sown with spring wheat three successive years. The soil and its condition at the start were similar.

"Plant one acre more." I modestly urge as an amendment—Plow one inch deeper!

The thinking farmer will not need to be told that this practice will do more to increase the aggregate crop, if adopted by every farmer, than if the advice of contemporaries was practiced with the number of acres—two instead of one.

If we call the average depth of plowing four inches, the adding one inch to this depth will be equivalent to adding one-fourth to the productive power of each acre of cultivated land. There is little doubt that on most soils more than this little doubt that on most soils more than this ed animal matter, which accumulates on the unamount will be added; for it will not only add to healthy surface, which is passed off in a solid, in

### Treatment of Light, Sandy Soils.

Light, sandy soils, such as are often termed "blowey," require a treatment quite the reverse of that required by clay soils. Clay soils are of the cotton crop as affected by the war and reasons that there must be an increased demand and better prices for wool. Therefore into what better channel can a farmer turn his industry than the company of the cotton crop as affected by the war and reasons that there must be an increased demand and better prices for wool. Therefore into what better channel can a farmer turn his industry than the company of the cotton crop as affected by fall plowing, and should never be plowed while wet. But not so with sandy soils. Spring plowing is more preferable than fall plowing, and should never be plowed while wet. But not so with sandy soils. benefitted by fall plowing, and should never be growing wool?

Wool was worth 30 cents a pound in competiproved by the use of the roller on the approach Wool was worth 30 cents a pound in competition with cotton at 10 cents, apound. Now, cotton is about 90 cents, and it is believed by the most clearheaded men-among us that if the war strould cease within the next sixty or ninety days, cotton would not go below 30 cents a pound for several years. The basis of the opinion is, that the great surplus of cotton goods which was on hand in all parts of Christendom at the breaking of crease its compactness.

## Early Instruction of Horses.

early, and was not directed, moreover, on good principles, turned out faulty, vicious, and, in general, good for nothing. So much am I per-suaded of the necessity of early instruction, that invariably, in my travels, when I was under the necessity of buying horses, I refused those which

nursed, and well taught. I only mounted him when full four years. See how sleek his skin and

"My friend, keep thy horse. He is clearly thy own and thy family's pride; and shame upon my white beard were I to deprive thee of him." "And thou," I then addressed a son of the De-

"My lord," he answered, "from his earlies youth I have accustomed his back to the saddle, and his mouth to the bridle. While still young he carried me far, far into the Desert; many days without drink, and many nights without food. His flanks look naked, it is true; but, be lieve me, should you ever meet false friends on the road, he will not leave you in trouble."

"Halloo! servants, tie the chesnut horse to the be neatly staked to prevent injury from tent, and entertain my Arab friend."—The Horse

## Quantity of Milk for a Pound of Butter.

I notice the retiring of the veteran editor of the who may be less disposed to "force the season." contentment. For a long time I was accustomed to con his lucubrations with much interest, until potatoes at this season sufficient for our first plantpotatoes at this season sufficient for our first planting, and to spread them evenly in the centre of a heap of horse manure, and there to let them sprout. As soon as the frost will permit, we remove them carefully and plant in a piece of warm, well pulverized ground, taking care not to break the sprouts, and to give each hill a generous shovelfull of fine barn yard manure. After they break the soil the subsequent frosts may nip the tender shoots, but if well covered the roots will continue to grow, and the gain in time over unsprouted seed in producing an early crop will be quite surprising to those who have not planted in this manner.—Mass. Plowman.

I had the misfortune to differ with him in opinion as to the quantity of milk necessary for the product of a pound of butter, be will dead that four quarts of the milk of and maintained that four quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the opinion as to the quantity of milk necessary for the production of a pound of butter, the milk of and maintained that four quarts of the milk of and maintained that four quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of the requires from six to ten quarts of the milk of th

### Young Farmers.

How are young farmers to obtain agricultural nowledge? Will the usual routine pursued in How are young farmers to obtain agricultural knowledge? Will the usual routine pursued in the fireside meetings of most country families, prepare the youth for the acquisition of such knowledge as the after practice of the farmer will demand? We think not—happily there are exceptions, but they should be more frequent.

Parents should encourage the asking of questions and the state appears in the saking of questions.

tions on all matters appertaining to nature's laws, and if they are unable to reply to such questions, they should at least place the means within the reach of their families to acquire such knowledge. A work called "Arnot's Physics," is among the best to place within the reach of youth. It contains all the first principles of the natural laws, and bears the same relation to the study of the sciences, as does the alphabet to a language. This book is never distasteful to a reader, and bears to a forderer for characters and bears the sciences. gets a fondness for observing nature, by enabling her to be read. It will prepare youthful minds for the reading of periodicals, scientific books on

agriculture, etc.

Let no farmer believe for a moment that the rising generation can compete successfully with the progress which will surround them, without a fair knowledge of the sciences.

Ital Knowledge of the sciences.

Much may be done by more social meetings among families for the exchange of knowledge and the creation of a proper degree of emulation, ect. The conversations of parents should mainly occur in the presence of children, so as to encourage insisting at least and the mass of their courage imitation at least, and the use of their powers of thought. Encourage children to take part freely in discussions, so as to be sure that they are exercising their brains properly. No truth is better established, than that the arm of the blacksmith and the leg of the dancing master, are larger than the arms and legs of other men, and it is generally true that the brain of a child accustomed to think cheerfully and anxiously,

will improve both in size and quality.

Farmers' Clubs, and Agricultural and Conversational Meetings, should be encouraged in every town. In such meetings the reading and experience of one hundred men may be imparted to each other in a single hour, on any special sub-ject, so thoroughly, that at the end of that time every person present may understand the subject better than any at the commencement of the meet Well directed labor has double value, and the

difference between a true farmer and a farmer's laborer, is precisely the difference between an ed-ucated and an uneducated farmer's boy.

### Ornamental Shrubs.

One of the most showy of all shrubs is the Weigela. The common or rosea, is the most showy, and its masses of light red flowers early in summer, are scarcely equalled in splendor by any other plant. The W. amabilis is more delicate, and blooms longer. The Forsythia is remarkable for its brilliant yellow flowers very early in spring, but as it is rather thin in its growth, it may be greatly improved in appearance by gradually cutting back in a compact form. The purple Barberry is remarkable for the hue of its follows and is a desirable about. The smaller hardy magnolias contribute much to the orne ment of the garden. The dwarf Horse-chestnut, notwithstanding its beauty and perfect hardiness. seems to have been singularly neglected in many places. At first its growth is rather thin and crooked, but in a few years it forms a fine broad hemispherical mass of foliage, several feet in diameter, and sends up numerous spikes of snowy white flowers, about midsummer. The Scarlet Japan Quince is well known, but scarcely equalled by the brilliancy of its early flowers. Deutzia scabra is one of the handsomest white flowering shrubs; the D. gracillis smaller and more graceful. There are several species of Ceanothus that are hardy and desirab. The Spireas have become widely known. The double white Spirea prunifolia or button-flowered, is one of the prettiest of the whole, blooming quite early in the pring. The Siberean Lilac with its large corymbs purple flowers and light graceful growth, deves a place in every ornamental garden .- Co.

## Durability of Timber.

The piles sustaining the London Bridge have been driven 500 years. In 1845 they were criti-cally examined, and found to have decayed but slightly; these piles are principally of elm. Old Savoy Place, in the city of London, is sustained on piles driven 650 years ago; they consist of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, and are perfectly sound. The bridge built by the Emperor Trajan over the Danube, affords a striking example of the durability of timber in the wet state. One of these piles was taken up, and found to be pet-rified to the depth of three quarters of an inch, and the rest of the wood had undergone no change, though it had been driven 1600 years.

There is much uncertainty concerning the conditions insuring the durability of timber. Many of the vessels built on the lakes during the war of 1812 14, from timber then freshly cut, have varied materially in their durability, notwith-standing the fact that the timber seems all to have been cut in the same manner at the same season of the year. Some of these vessels were decayed in three or four years, while one of them, which, in the presence of numerous spectators was permitted to pass over the falls of Niagara within a few years, was found to be perfect-sound when picked up below the falls.—Working

## The Apiary in April.

Strong stocks of bees need little attention now, except to destroy any moths that may have found their way into the enclosure. The moth worms may be found curled up on the floor of the hives on cold mornings, whence they are easily removed on raising the hive. Clean out all filth, and clusters of dead bees about the combs. The bees collect pollen, and but very little honey at this season. If the store of honey in any hive has fallen short, put a supply in shallow dishes under the boxes, with shavings or chips in it for the bees to alight on. When short of home rations at this season, bees are prone to rob others.
Watch for unusual excitement towards evening.
A strong hive attacked will usually defend itself, especially if the entrance be contracted so that they can meet the intruders one at a time. Weak olonies should be removed at once to a cellar or dark room, until after a few warm days, when the poachers will have turned to honest pursuits. Stop depredations as early as possible; a successful robbery emboldens them to further free booting. It is seldom advisable to disturb bees already doing well. If changes are to be made to movable frame hives or otherwise, let it be done now. Look out now for any more hives needed at the swarming season .- Agriculturist.

## Stables, Cellars, etc.

Cleanse and whitewash cellars. Whitewash the interior of stables, henneries, and other out-buildings. If you are near a railroad depot, pur-chase the cinders thrown at the end of each trip chase the cinders thrown at the end of each trip from the spark-catcher of the locomotive. These may be used to underlie the bedding of animals; and hogpens, henneries, etc., they will absorb many times their volume of ammoniacal gases, and tend materially to improve the health of men and spirals. Chargonal in the coll is an extended. and animals. Charcoal in the soil is an ever at-tending chemist, absorbing the gaseous results of decaying vegetation, and giving them out in the soil, as required in the preparation of plant food.

Those who neglected the trimming of their grape vines in November, should do it early in April if it has not been done in March. It is an adage with grape growers, that we should trim in the Fall for wood, and in the Spring for fruit. Despite all that has been said, however, in explanation, we fail to comprehend the rationale.

Notice. MR: H. P. WEEKS will call upon subscribers in Wald

Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, Mr. S. N TABER will call upon Subscribers in Saga-dahock County.

### Torpedoes.

We have heard of late, a good deal respecting torpedoes as being one of the modes by which the rebels are to blow up any one of our war ships in particular, and our whole navy in general. Any invention of this kind must be of interest to every person who sees, reads, or hears of what is doing at the present time, either as a means of offense or defense. We have very little faith in them as being effective. Looking over the history of such means of belligerent operations, we can find a great deal of ingenuity, money, time and gunpowder expended, and but very little success in the way proposed. During the Revolutionary war, a Yankee, by the name of Bushnell, (if we mistake not) made a very ingenious contrivance, by which he hoped to blow up the British fleet that infested our harbors.

He had first, a boat so constructed as to enable him, when shut up in it, to dive under the water, and be propelled by means of machinery, to any required point. Attached to this boat, and at the prow or bows, was a magazine of powder. It was so attached that the man within the boar could release it at his pleasure. In front of the magazine were sharp points with screwshanks, by which it was to be fastened under the bottom of any ship it could be brought in contract with Inside of the magazine was clock-work, which when set in motion by pulling a wire extending from it to the outside, it would, after a given time, snap a gunboat with flint, strike fire, and thus explode the magazine and blow up the ship above it "sky high, sir." Bushnell tried it but once. Everything worked well, but he didn't hit the mark. He had sculled his craft along under water, in the gray of the morning, under a British frigate which lay in the harbor of New York or Philadelphia, we have forgotten which. He got safely under the ship, hit the bottom, and as he supposed fastened the magazine to it, put the clock work in motion, detached the magazing from his boat, and "skeedadled" away as fast as he could. Unfortunately the points had hit the coppering of the ship, and not penetrated. It floated a short distance away by the current of the tide, and in due time blew up with a tremendous explosion, throwing up immense volumes of water, but doing no harm. The persons on shore, who were in the secret, and watching its action, were disappointed and chagrined, and the persons on board the ship, were astonished at the commotion of the waters. The only effect of it was to alarm the British commander, who thought it prudent to move a little further off from the town and to keep a sharper watch on the Yankees afterwards. This incident was the subject of a once celebrated ballad, composed by the author of McFingal (Trumbull) entitled the

"Battle of the Kegs." During the war with England in 1812-15, see eral inventions for the purpose of blowing up British ships were made, but none of them were put into practice that we know of. At the present time a great deal of science and

ingenuity have been brought into requisition by the "seceshers," to manufacture torpedoes which are sunk in some of the Southern harbors, espec ially that of Charleston, with a hope to annihi late any ship that shall sail over them. They are exploded by electrical action on percussion powder. No practical success has yet attended them. One of them we are told exploded under one of our gunboats with no other effect than to hoist one end of it out of the water. It is not unlikely that, if one or more of these torpedoe could be placed in proper position, and a ship placed over them and held still for them to act. it would have the desired effect and destroy it. But the contingencies and probabilities of having all the requirements necessary to achieve the destruction intended when placed in the water fully met, is so uncertain, that they can never be a re liable mode of warfare. Supposing they were, and that every torpedo sunk was sure to be ar engine of swift destruction, their efficiency, and of course the danger of them is destroyed by the operation of Ericsson's newly invented "Devil, which is to precede the navy and stir up the nar mints with a long pole, and let them do their shooting where no harm can be done. The rebels may truly and literally exclaim, as they see all their ingenuity of invention, and expenditure of money thus rendered abortive, "surely the devil

THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The Special Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to take into consideration the matter of an Agricultural College, and the national grant of land therefor, have reported a bill authorizing the Governor to accept the grant of land tendered by Congress for the maintainance of a College devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts; the proceeds of the land scrip are to be placed in the care of the State Treasurer as a permanent fund, and when the amount has reached two hundred thousand, one-tenth is to be taken for the purchase of lands on which the College is to be located, one-third of the income of the remainder is to be paid annually to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the remaining income is to be used for the purpose of maintaining a State Agricultural College, the government of which shall be in the hands of the Board of Agriculture, who shall have power to decide upon the location of the College, and for these purposes it is proposed that the Board shall be incorporated as a College. Massachusetts' portion of the grant is 360,000 acres, worth at the minimun price of 1.25 per acre \$450,000.

RYE AND WHEAT STRAW FOR PAPER. The Portland Argus states that Messrs. A. C. Dennison & Co., of Mechanic Falls, have issued a circular to farmers, informing them that they are making preparations for the use of rye and wheat straw in the manufacture of paper, thereby affording a market for straw, as they will be prepared to purchase in large quantities during another harvest, and pay cash. It will be necessary that the straw should be bright and clean. If threshed with flails and put up in convenient bundles, it will be preferred and a higher price paid.

A PROLIFIC SHEEP. A correspondent writes us that Mr. Isaac Chase, of Litchfield, has a sheep three years old, which, a few days ago, dropped five lambs, four of which are now alive. Last spring the same sheep had four lambs, making an increase of eight in two years. Such fecundity is quite remarkable, though by no means uncom-

Subscribers may forward payments by maj at our risk, the enclosure in all cases being made

The War News of the Week. burg from the Mississippi river. He had succeed- with which we have nothing to do:

An attempt to run by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg was made by the Union rams Lancascess. According to a despatch, dated at Cairo, caster was struck thirty times. Her entire bow All the crew except two escaped.

In the part of the part of the provisions of this denotes the first down, the contrast, sir, the provisions of the existing until finally the Albatross ran alongside and tow-ed her to the lower mouth of the canal. Later militia laws the President is authorized to call ready for service. She will cooperate with Admiral Farragut's fleet.

the rebels near Somerset, Ky., and drove them have widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, motherless infant children, or fatherless and before him after a sharp fight of about five hours. The rebels were driven from their first position, which was defended by six cannon, and the second Neither the laws of the nation nor the laws of position was finally stormed and carried. The New York exempt the poor who have the aged rebels, commanded by Pegram and numbering At the call of the Government they must leave over two thousand six hundred men, were driven widowed mothers, aged and infirm in confusion to and over the Cumberland river, therless and motherless sisters and brothers, and with a loss that "will not fall far short of five motherless infant children, all dependent on their hundred men." Between three and four hundred daily toil for support, and hie away to the camp cattle were taken, and Scott's famous rebel-regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered. reduction of Fort Pulaski last April.

A brilliant expedition of our forces from Murhundred men near that place. The infantry surrounded the camp, but the cavalry dashed in so vigorously that the rebels were dispersed and fled gress, not Custom House officers, not postmasters. over the hills. A number were killed and wounded, and thirty were captured, together with fifty students in colleges—no! not these fortunate and horses, a number of mules, four wagons and the favored classes of men, for it enrolls them and

On the Rappahannock active operations are still delayed by the condition of the roads. A President of the United States, the judges of the severe gale and snow storm prevailed at Falmouth various courts of the United States, the heads of on Saturday last. The only event of importance the various executive departments of the governduring the week was a fight at Broad Run, near ment, and the governors of the several Dranesville, between the rebels, under Captain widow dependent upon his labor for support. Mosby, and the First Vermont cavalry. They Third, the Mosby, and the First Vermont cavalry. They Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent fought desperately on both sides, the rebel chief or parents dependent on his labor for support. wounded by a sabre cut in the forehead. Capt. Flint and Lt. Grout, of the Vermont troops, if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither

carbines with fine effect upon the enemy. arbines with fine effect upon the enemy. labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, ceived that an expedition under command of Gen.

And two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musi-Dudley, made a reconnoissance above Port Hud-Dudley, made a reconnoissance above Port Hud-cians or privates, the residue of such family and son, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, to False river, to communicate if possible with Ad- Eighth, young men between the ages of 18 and miral Farragut, and having learned his destina- 20 are exempt for the reason that experience tion and safety returned to Baton Rouge without proves that soldiers under twenty years of age serious damage. The command specceded also is serious damage. The command succeeded also in men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five.

Hilton Head on the 25th ult. If its destination pay to such person as the Secretary of War may was Charleston, as seems to be generally sup- authorize to receive it, such sum not exceeding posed, the attack must have been made several

tions. The Alabama burned on Feb. 21st the splendid ship Golden Eagle, of New York, bound for Queenstown, Ireland, with guano, and defurnish a substitute at such rate as he may agree troyed on the same day the bark Olive Jane, of to pay the substitute; or any drafted man may Boston, bound from Bordeaux to New York, with pay such sum, not exceeding three hundred dolars, as the Secretary of War may determine, to a rich cargo of wines and fruits. The Florida is procure a substitute.

The sum determined upon by the Secretary The secretary The sum determined upon by the secretary The secr near Barbados, which vessel she eluded by a cun-ning device. She afterwards captured the Star ten, fifty, one hundred, two hundred dollars, or of Peace and the Aldebaran, of Rockhaven.

while it is a most important invention at this time, it also includes principles hitherto but light-ly obtain substitutes. This provision enables the Secretary to fix the sum which will be the price and hemp, as performed by Mr. Allen. His spe-cification is founded upon an analysis of the anatcification is founded upon an analysis of the anatwill do much to simplify the manufacture of pa- he is at liberty to do so. This au per. He contends that the fibre in the wood must be kept intact, or be fibrilized instead of being pulverized, the gluten being removed by simsubstitutes, and it must inevitably do so. ple solvents like those used in the manufacture

Record & Blake, of Turner. The articles for the protection of trees from the depredations of mice, deserted. Being gone longer than he anticipated, as we are able to judge, we do not see why they and found it, but could find nothing of Blossom. of brass netting wire fastened to the tree by means of a vulcanized rubber belt, so that the tree is left to grow in its natural state, and a free circulation of air around the tree is constantly secured. Their cost is trifling, so that all who have orchards Jabez C. Rich, formerly a Lieutenant in the U.

duces itself to our notice. Notwithstanding its prisoner. seeming unpleasantness and inconvenience it is always welcome, for it brings the flowers of May The ship-building business is being briskly and the attendant leveliness of spring. But how- carried on in Richmond. The Bath Times says ever much its coming is welcomed, we are not H. S. Hager, Esq. and others, at Richmond have sorry to exchange its shyness and fickleness for stretched the keel for a ship of about 800 tons.

absent without leave, have reported to Major Clarke at this place, in compliance with the late order of the President, respecting deserters .-They will leave for Washington this (Wednesday) good country for producing cotton, quite an morning, in the 5.30 train, under charge of Lieut. amount of which recently made its appearance in Walker of the 5th Maine. It speaks well for the the New York market. A State having the geopatriotism and honor of Maine soldiers, when, graphical extent and situation of Illinois. raising in the presence of the Postmaster mailing the

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. In a communication No general movement of importance has been to the Boston Journal addressed to Fernando made by our armies in the Southwest during the Wood, of New York, Senator Wilson of Massapast week. The expedition under Gen. Sherman chusetts, furnishes a clear and condensed exposiand of Admiral Porter, up the Yazoo by way of tion of the provisions and objects of the recent Steele's Bayou and the Sunflower river, for the Conscription act of Congress. It is written for purpose of turning the rebel position at Haines' the purpose of counteracting the unpatriotic mis-Bluff, has failed. The rebels had so obstructed representations which are being made throughout the channel that no progress could be made the country, designed to create popular opposition through it. An attempt was made by the enemy to the act. No intelligent, Union-loving citizen to hem in the fleet by obstruction front and rear, can be deceived by these misrepresentations; but but the infantry succeeded in releasing the ves- they may have the mischievous effect intended sels after some skirmishing, and they have re- upon thoughtless and ignorant persons who are turned to the Mississippi river. It is reported easily misled by specious and selfish appeals to that the effort to force a passage with gunboats their prejudices and supposed interests. A corthrough the Tallahatchie into the Yazoo, has been rect knowledge of the purposes and requirements also abandoned. The latest accounts, however, of the law will convince every fair-minded person state that a renewed attempt will be made to re- of its justice and necessity, as a measure imperaduce Fort Pemberton, which constitutes the chief tively demanded for the presevation of the unity obstacle to the successful progress of the expedi- of the republic and the life of the nation. We tion. In the mean time Gen. Grant was advanc- make the following extracts from the article, ing his preparations for the attack upon Vicks- omitting some allusions to individuals and parties,

ed in placing a battery of 84-pounder Parrott guns in a position to easily rake Vicksburg, and tional Forces' was framed to be more efficient for on Wednesday last commenced shelling the city, silencing several of the enemy's batteries. The rebel gunboat Vicksburg has also fallen into our the poor who have the aged, the infirm, and the helpless dependent upon their labor for support, than were the existing statutes. These objects, sanctioned by patriotism, economy, justice and humanity, were ever kept steadily in view, and ter and Switzerland on the 24th ult. without suc- they have been attained as nearly as the unequal lot of humanity will permit. Yes, sir, this law, March 31st, as soon as they came within range Republic, referred to by other nations as the highthe rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lan- est evidence of the determined purposes of the American Government, dreaded was shot away, causing her to sink immediately. traitors and denounced by rebel sympathizers, All the crew except two escaped. The Switzer-

batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, laws of the United States, and of your own State despatches inform us that the injuries to the into the service of the United States the militia Switzerland were not serious and that she is again of the States. By the laws of the United States and by the laws of New York, certain classes of persons are excepted and exempted from military al Farragut's fleet.

On the 30th ult. Gen. Gilmore attacked the United States. Are these exempts the poor, who motherless young brothers and sisters deper

Who then are exempted by the militia laws of the United States, or of the State of New York Gen. Gilmore is the officer who commanded at the The exempts are not the poor, the dependent sons of toil, but the most fortunate and favored of the people—the members of Congress, the Custom freesboro' towards Woodbury, on the 1st inst., clerks, professors and students of colleges and ecceded in breaking up a rebel camp with six ministers of the Gospel, the judicial officers and

requires them either to fight, furnish substitutes

where there are two or more sons ers. The Vermont men fought magnificently with their sabres, after they had discharged their under twelve years of age, dependent upon his

the officers and men on duty therein.

No intelligence has yet been received of the operations of the iron-clad fleet which sailed from the appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may de days since, and we shall soon have information of which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by he result.

The rebel privateers continue their depredadraft for any State or Territory. Any person

any sum within the limits of three hundred of of Peace and the Aldebaran, of Rockhaven.

PAPER FROM WOOD. Mr. Stephen M. Allen of Roxbury, Mass., has recently taken out a patent for the sole and single purpose of keeping down for the manufacture of paper from wood, and the price of substitutes, so that men of very ly regarded, as the process consists of fibrilizing of substitutes. Without this provision it was the wood, the same as in the manufacture of flax believed that the prices for substitutes would go If any drafted man can obtain a substitute for omy and chemistry of wood fibre, and if correct sum less than that determined by the Secretary, upon the Secretary to fix a sum from one dollar to three hundred dollars was purposely given to

A report is current of the shooting of a son Nurserymen, orchardists and farmers are from the army. He started for Skowhegan a few of Gen. Alden Blossom, of Turner, by a deserter invited to read the advertisement of Messrs. days since, and at that place hired a team for the expressed purpose of hunting up a man who had the borer and other insects, are simple, and so far the owner of the team started in pursuit of it will not prove effectual. The articles are made of From these circumstances arises a story that he was shot by the deserter of whom he was in pur-

A REBEL OFFICER ARRESTED IN MAINE. Capt. or nurseries will find it to their advantage to pro- S. Marine service, and since, an officer in the Conweek, in Gorham, as a spy, and sent to Fort at Fredericksburg, is in command. APRIL WEATHER. The past week has given us Preble. He acknowledges that he was in the a good specimen of the alternate cloud and sunshine, snow and rain, wind and calm, muddy U. S. frigate Cumberland. Subsequently he was streets and icy pavement, with which April intro- in the battle of Antietam, where he was taken

the less capricious joys of the later spring months. J. T. Southard, Esq. has commenced a ship, Only seventy-nine soldiers in this State, probably of large size. James M. Hager, Esq. has a ship on the stocks nearly completed, of about 800 tons.

Southern Illinois bids fair to become out of the immense number reported absent with- within its own limits grain, sugar, cotton, hemp, towns upon reasonable terms at this office.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS. The annual examinations of the Grammar and High Schools in this city-closing the winter terms, took place last week; the former on Thursday, and the lat- branches of the City Council.

satisfactory to the visitors present. Blanchard, who has been assisted during the past Lothrop promoted. on their own part, and of correct government and the stores on said street. judicious training on the part of the teachers. Roll of Accounts, amounting to \$150.37 in the easier task.

The examination of the High School commenced on Friday and continued two days. It is under Streets. charge of the same popular and efficient teachtime it has been under their united direction, near D. Woodward's. most plainly exhibits. The first day was devoted Algebra and Philosophy; and the second to the lumber, wood and bark, was laid on the table, more advanced classes in the above branches, including also, French, Greek and American History: the exercises on both days being interspersed by original and selected declamations. The different classes were subjected to a thorough and critical examination, and their prompt answers, by their explanations of the mathematical problems, and the more abstruse principles involved in the construction of the Latin and Greek languages, exhibited the proficiency and attainments of the scholars, and also showed the thoroughness of the system of instruction. The declamations were generally excellent-two original ones by Orville D. Baker, and Henry Webster, displayed good composition and were well delivered-and - Boynton the reading of the paper, the articles being contributed by the scholars, all of which were well Jas. A. Witham W. B. Jones written, was received with much applause. The whole deportment of the school was most praise- M. B. Washburn worthy.

The schools take a vacation of four weeks. when the summer terms will commence under Henry Cam charge of the present teachers, whose instruction has heretofore given the highest satisfaction to

pastor of the First Universalist Church in this city, as notified the Society of his desire to resign his

We learn that Col. Ricker, of the Stanley stores on the remaining portion of the site, is also contemplated by him

A request has been made to the War Deartment by Gov. Coburn, to convert the 3d Me Battery, stationed at Fort Slocum, near Washington, into a battery of heavy artillery, and be designated as Co. M. Capt. Swett, its commander, has proved himself an excellent man for making roads through timber lands, building dams and extemporizing bridges, which kind of busisince it entered the service.

though there were several drafts for large amounts, given. the payment of which have been countermanded by the parties mailing them. Measures to apprehend the robbers have been taken.

Maj. J. W. Welch, of the 19th Maine is at Wednesday morning to rejoin his command.

states that Col. Rich of the 9th Maine has been reinstated in command of that regiment, and that Col. Bisbee and Maj. Baker have been mustered out of the service. They were offered the privilege of their former grades before promotion, but the place and retire to the Navy Yard and Fort preferred leaving the service. .

that Col. Lakeman, of the 3d Maine is under ar- New Orleans, on the 20th ult. rest for violation of the army regulations. Lieut. Col. Burt is employed in a military commission,

and prayer. Gov. Coburn has designated the periors as any officer in the field. same day for the observance of the usual Annual Fast in this State.

against Port Hudson, and were at Springfield month, and employ a large number of men. Cross Roads at last accounts.

gaged in carrying on the lumber business. Blanks for Agricultural Statistics, required by the law to be returned annually to the Secre-

Meeting of the City Council. AUGUSTA, APRIL 6, 1862. Present the Mayor, and a quorum in both

ter on Friday and Saturday. Both were largely In Joint Convention, the following officers were attended by parents and others interested in the elected : John Arnold, Assessor, vice Chas. Hamprosperity of the schools, and the exercises were len resigned; L. B. Hamlen, Overseer of the Poor, in the highest degree honorable to the pupils, and vice P. S. Percival resigned; Chas. Lothrop, First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, vice The Grammar School has for a number of years Jos. Anthony resigned; Chas. F. Potter, Second past been under the instruction of Mr. Geo. W. Assistant Engineer of Fire Department, vice Chas.

year by Miss Wheeler. No stronger proof is necessary, were it needed, of attesting the fitness was referred the petition of Nason & Hamlen, and and qualifications of these teachers, than the ex- others, for the widening of the side-walk on the cellent discipline, good government and thorough west side of Water Street, from Bridge Street training exhibited by the pupils in their exam-north, to store of T. Lambard, was accepted, and ination. The different classes showed a most the side-walk was ordered to be made eight feel commendable degree of excellence in their recita- wide, under direction of Street Commissioners, tions, giving evidence alike of studious attention provided the expense be paid by those occupying

Such training in the "House of Commons" makes aggregate, was accepted and ordered to be paid. the advanced studies of the "higher branch" an Petition of Daniel Hewins and others, for laying out a street from Pettingill's Corner to Kennebec Dam, was referred to Committee on New

Ordered, That so much of the Mayor's Addres ers as last year, F. A. Waterhouse, A. M., Prin- as relates to drainage of Water street be referred cipal, and Miss Hannah Holway, Assistant: both to the Committee on Highways, with instructions possessing every necessary and desirable qual- to lay out such additional sewers as will secure ification to fit them for the position, and which the proper drainage of the street; also, to lay the excellent reputation of the school during the out a drain on the north side of Bridge Street,

Petition of B. F. Barton, and eighty others t to the elementary classes in Arithmetic, Latin, have Reuben McKinney appointed a Surveyor of

Adjourned. BURIED AT ANTIETAM. The New York Herald says that Mr. Jas. S. King, of that city, recently visited the field of Antietam in search of the mains of a friend, and finding many of the grave in connection with the understanding displayed of soldiers buried there marked by some frail me morial, he prepared a list of those which he could thus distinguish. The Herald prints this list, and from it we take the following names of soldiers from Maine. The list is of course imperfect. but may be of some service to those who wish t recover and remove the remains of those who fell upon that bloody field. The numbers indicat the regiment to which the deceased belonged

21 C. M. Phressey 2 A. Reed 16 J. D Eaton John McCinty John Trowbridge H. M. Bradbury W. A. McPhetres Chas. H. Wentworth Geo. J. Fuller

A BOLD ROBBERY. The Hallowell Gazet the Board of Directors, and to the members of states that the house of Mr. Samuel Longfellow of that city, was entered on Wednesday night, 25th ult., and robbed of money to the amount of BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS. The grand Levee about \$1,400 in bills on various banks, and two in aid of the fund of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid So-pieces of railroad scrip, of \$1,000 each, one isciety will be held on Thursday and Friday even- sued by the city of Gardiner and the other by the ings of this week, at the State House. Among town of Brunswick. The thief, according to ap the attractions of the occasion will be an exhibi- pearance, entered the front door, which was fasttion of tableaux, dramatic scenes, charades, &c. ened on the inside by a button over the latch. The Augusta Citizens' and the Quadrille Bands Holes were bored through the door, and the butwill furnish the instrumental music for the stage ton turned by a piece of wire or some other inperformances and the dancing in the Rotunda. strument used by burglars. The closet, in which The tables for the sale of refreshments will be the trunk containing the money and papers was spread in the Senate Chamber, where an ever- deposited, was also broken open, the hinges of green Tree will form an attractive feature, its the trunk cut, and contents rifled. A young ranches laden with a variety of useful and ele- man by the name of William Hall, belonging in gant articles to be disposed of by the ladies for Bath, who was at the house of Mr. Longfellow the benefit of the Fund. Tickets of admission for on the night of the robbery, was arrested by City each evening 25 cents, to be obtained at the Book- Marshal Johnson on Thursday, on suspicion of was bound over for his appearance for trial before a higher court, in the sum of \$3,000. For want

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES. It is quite prob charge. He designs to devote himself hereafter able that after the war, an attempt will be made exclusively to his duties as editor of the Gospel to unite England with this country by means of Banner. The Society has been prosperous and a sub-marine telegraph, and with a better prosunited under the ministrations of Mr. Ballou, pect of success than attended the former trial. and will greatly regret to lose his pastoral and It is stated that since 1853, the firm of Glass, pulpit services, which have contributed so much Elliot & Co., of London has laid no less than to the moral and religious well-being of the peo- thirty sub-marine telegraphs, the cables varying in length from 3 to 1535 miles each. Eight of the number were more than one hundred miles House, in this city, has made arrangements to Malta to Alexandria. It has been in operation in length. The longest was that put down from modious brick livery stable upon the site of the one year. The aggregate mileage of these cables old Kennebec House. The building will front on with the exception of one that had been taken feet. The erection of a block of three brick up, they were all in perfect and successful working order. The longest is nearly as long as the proposed Atlantic cable.

of bail he was committed to juil in this city.

Loss of Maine Soldiers. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Pensacola, March 17, states that an expedition consisting of 100 men from the 15th Maine and the 28th Connecticut left that place on the 5th, for the purpose of capturing a body of rebel cavalry in the neighborhood of Milton, about 25 miles distant. The only result of the expedition was the capture ness the battery has been mostly employed in of four rebels, four horses, one of the men mortally wounded; another shot through the leg. Loss on our side, nine soldiers of the 15th Maine Mail Robbery. The Bangor Whig states that regiment and two sailors belonging to the Preble, the mail from that city to Calais was robbed at drowned by the sinking of a boat. The names of Amherst on Tuesday, 31st ult., both lock bags the two sailors drowned are J. D. Gould of Boswith the entire letter mail being taken. The ton, Mass., and Thos. Murmame of Maine. The mail contained but a small amount of money, al- names of the Maine soldiers drowned are not

DEATHS OF MAINE SOLDIERS. The deaths of the following Maine soldiers are reported at New Orleans: Sergt. John E. Hayes of Norway, Co. G, 14th regiment; Amos H. Tucker of Columbia, his home in this city on a short furlough. He Co. D, 22d regiment; L. H. Bell, Co. C, 22d; seems to be in excellent physical condition, full of Enoch W. Tucker of Oldtown, Co. I, 22d; Jas. confidence and hope, and he assures us that he is M. Gordon of Readfield, Co. G, 22d; Wm. H. only an average sample of the condition of brave Farnham, Co. B, 21st; Isaiah Brown, Co. D. men which compose the regiment. He leaves on 24th, formerly of Harmony; Nathaniel Darwin, Co. H. 24th, of Madison, and Roscoe G. Phillips, Co. C, 24th, of Pittsfield.

EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA. The troops hereto fore in occupation of Pensacola, having been mostly withdrawn for active service under Gen. Banks, it has been deemed prudent to evacuate Pickens. The Maine 15th and Connecticut 28th, will remain to do garrison duty. The 28th THE 3D MAINE. The Lewiston Journal learns Maine, Col. Woodman, sailed from Pensacola for

The name of Capt. A. G. Davis, of Gardiand the gallant Major Lee, of Farmington, who ner, formerly of the 11th Maine, has been sugfederate Army, was arrested on Tuesday of last has just recovered from a severe wound received gested as Provost Marshal of Kennebec District to enforce the conscription act. Captain Davis until recently was Provost Marshal at Suffolk, A National Fast. President Lincoln has appointed Thursday, April 30th, to be observed He has seen active service, and for his gallant throughout the loyal States as a day of fasting conduct has been as highly spoken of by his su-

The Bath Times says parties in another State are talking of establishing a manufactory The Maine 12th and 24th regiments are in of chain cables in that city. The company pro-General Grover's division of General Banks' ar- pose to own a steamboat to run between Bath my. The 21st Maine are in Auger's division. and Boston, of 500 to 1000 tons. The works These divisions were connected with the expedition | would consume about 1000 tons of bar iron per

The election in Rhode Island on Wednes Col. John McClusky, late of the 15th day last, resulted in the success of the Republi-Maine, died on the 16th of January last, near can Union candidates for Governor and Congress Nicaraugua, Central America, where he was en- men, by a majority of 3000. The Republicans have also a two-thirds majority in each branch of the General Assembly.

A Merchant's Exchange has been estab out leave, less than one hundred are from this flax, corn and cattle, may almost be regarded as tary of State, will be printed and supplied to lished in Portland, upon a plan similar to those of New York and other commercial cities.

Editor's Table.

THE BOSTON REVIEW. This ably conducted work was established some three years since in DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE SOUTH answer to an extensive call for a New England organ of the theology of the Puritans, and its design has been to keep the terms and original import of this theology living and fresh before the people of our times. Although chiefly devoted to this work, and to Biblical investigation, it also the discussion of social questions and national matters. The editors are men of scholarly attainments, of liberal and extensive views, are deep thinkers and able writers. It is published one in two months, each number containing over one hundred pages, beautifully printed, and forming a volume of about 700 pages. Terms \$3 per annum. Subscriptions solicited. Address the Publishers, J. M. Whittemore & Co., 114 Washing-

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. This work forms three volumes yearly, of nearly 600 pages each; and the number for April, just received, contain-Lord Macauley, and has a list of articles comprising the cream of the current literature of Great Britain. Among these are The Life of Mohamand Volcanoes; Wealth of Nations; Concerning Cutting and Carving; Happy Old Age; Tried is published by W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beekman from a Yankee gunboat. street, New York, at \$5 per annum.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. There are in the number for April, two or three articles of more than ordinary merit, but the remainder are only pass- a few shells at Snicker's Bluff. able, and we look in vain for those brilliant essays and the charming fuscination of the Editor's ers. Table which were formerly the chief characteristics of "Old Knick." Germany and the Germans, this morning at daylight, and were attacked by The Phantom Slipper, and a beautiful poem entitled "April," are the most noticable articles in the number. Kinahan Cornwallis, editor and proprietor, 37 Park Row, New York. Terms \$3

New York, 6th. Gen. Geo. W. Williamson of the rebel army, was arrested in this city on Sat-

ber of this work is embellished with an engrav-lar of the charge of Hawking Zonayog at Poppele.

A Port Royal letter of March 31, gives particular of the capture of the British blockade runing of the charge of Hawkins Zonaves at Roanoke Island; and the narrative is continued through fremont's campaign in Missouri, to April 22d, into Bulls Bay, near Charleston. She ran aground 1861, when Gov. Magoffin sent to the President demanding the removal of United States troops from Kentucky, and subsequent events in the attitude of that State to the Union. Virtue & Co., from Charleston for Nassau with 70 bales of New York: A. Woodward, 161 Middle street. agent for Maine.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for March. Contents: Caxtoniana-Motive Power: Mrs. Clifford's Marriage, Part I; An English Village-in French; Lord Mackenzie's Roman Law, The Peripatetic Politician in Florence; The Frank in Scotland; here to-day on the Yorktown boat. They had The Invasion of the Crimea; The Opening of the deserted from Wise's Legion, and came within Politician in Florence; The Frank in Scotland; Session. Terms \$3 per annum. Republished by our lines at Williamsburg yesterday. They re-. Scott & Co., 38 Walker Street, New York.

PETERSON'S BANK NOTE LIST for April is reeived. Every merchant and business man should patronize this work. Peterson & Brothers publishers, Philadelphia. Terms \$1 per annum.

BLACK TROOPS. The following is an extract rom a private letter written by a Massachusetts extremely delicate. officer now in Louisiana, a man of intelligence and observation. We copy from the Boston Adver-

There are thousands of blacks in this State, who British waters of other piratical craft, tude, who will make willing and fearless soldiers. tive of war. have conformed ves most admirably to military discipline. plicable to the cause and refere have conversed with some of the contrabands, opinion that its capture is impossible ectly well his position under the proclamation; arrived at 8:30 this morning. that he could never be enslaved again, and all he wanted was an opportunity to fight for liberty

I am convinced that regiments may be recruithere from the vast numbers of blacks now thrown tually ended, but thinks the allied powers are into government hands, who can be implicitly relied upon, and who would fight with a desperate earnestness from a keen sense of the wrongs they have suffered. The rancour they manifest towards their masters is an earnest of their good conduct. I think it is the duty of the govern ment to employ them as soldiers.

How to Address Maine Regiments. The Port- a large majority in the House. and Press gives information how to address the Maine Regiments :

The 1st Maine cavalry is in the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 1st army corps. The 2d Maine infantry is in the 1st brigade;

1st division of the 3d corps.

The 5th is in the 2d brigade, 1st division of the

6th corps.

The 6th is in the 2d infantry division of Gen. Pratt, and in the 6th corps.

The 7th is in the 3d brigade, 2d division and

6th corps.

The 16th is in the 1st brigade, 21 division and 6th corps.

The 17th is in the 3d brigade, 1st division and

The 19th is in the 1st brigade, 2d division and The 20th is in the 3d brigade, 1st division and 5th corps.

Prince of Wales is not a Danish Princess, as has been generally stated and believed. The young The Charleston Mercury, of the 20th instruces. lady is of German blood. Her genealogy is chron-icled, in some recently published sketches of the steamer Georgiana, as follows:

sovereigns of Europe, as follows: "She is the daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, who board a valuable cargo of medicines, and Norway about four centuries ago.

We learn from the Lewiston Journal, that Messrs. Plummer of Lisbon, Robinson of Bath, and other parties, having obtained an act of inchasing and firing. The Georgiana kept on her corporation as the Little River Manufacturing course for the bar until her rudder was disabled Co., intend to go forward at once and erect a building for a cotton will build down to a her hull was penetrated by several shots, one of building for a cotton mill, build dams, &c., on which it is reported passed entirely through her. the Androscoggin, at Little River Village, Lis- At one time the Yankees were so close bon, where they own a fine water power.

The Brunswick Telegraph states that tweny-three vessels are to be built at Thomaston and beach, and the pipes leading to the vessel were Waldoboro' the present season; whileat Bath, hold, which it is hoped will prevent the enemy Richmond, and other places on the Kennebec, from securing the vessel or cargo. The captain, the indications are that a busy time in this pilot and most of the crew have reached this city Richmond, and other places on the Kennebec, branch of business may be anticipated.

The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, one of the best literary papers of the country, commences this week an admirable new serial English parties, and was consigned to Messrs story by the popular author of "Aurora Floyd," John Frazer & Co. A rumor reached this city entitled "Eleanor's Victory." Terms of the yesterday that the Yankees had set the Georgiana Post \$2 per annum. Under the act providing for the establish-

ment of two Normal Schools, the Governor and Council have appointed the following Commissioners: Hon. Phillip Eastman, Saco; Hon. Henit is neither insipid nor bitter, but hits the happy ry Williamson, Starks, and Ephraim Flint, Esq., medium most to be desired in a constant beverage or in a drink for the sick. For invalids it is

fass., died at his residence on Tuesday last, at the age of 67 years. He was formerly proprietor other wine in the market.—New Yorker. of the Katahdin Iron Works, and has been largely engaged in the lumber business in this State.

Latest Telegraphic News.

CAROLINA COAST. ATEST FROM VICKSBURG AND THE TENNESSEE RIVER BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

REBEL DESERTERS COMING IN. gives attention to Philosophy, Literature, and Delicate State of our Relations with Great Britain.

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE POLISH REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED. Gen. Langiewicz Captured and in Prison. THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

FORTRESS MONROE, 5th. Yesterday's Richmond Dispatch says, Pensacola was fired by the Union soldiers about the 23d ult., and most of the town destroyed.. The soldiers are going to reinforce

Gen. Banks.
The Federals have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island. ing the title page and index of the first volume for 1863, is embellished by an elegant engraving of ing off the Island. Skirmishing has alread taken place between our and the enemy's pickets.

Our pickets are driven in and the enemy advance CHARLESTON, N. C., April 2. There are no med; Sleep of Plants; History of Earthquakes signs thus far of the expected attack. There has been no landing in force on any of the islands be-

low, as reported. The skirmish on Seabrook Island was between for his Life; Lord Macauley, &c., The Eclectic a few independent scouts and a scouting party

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday received here, contains the following:
Vicksburg, April 2d. The enemy made a reconnoissance up the Yazoo yesterday, and threw CHATTANOOGA, 2d. The gunboats on the Ten-

nessee have been driven back by our sharp-shoot The iron-clads attempted to land at Tuscumbia

Unsuccessful efforts were made to land a party,

urday. He has been acting as a kind of rebel con-THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH. The 15th num- sul at Onebeco. He was sent to Fort Lafavette. ning steamer Aries, a remarkably fast vessel, by and was taken with all her crew, including the pilot, named Atkins, formerly of steamer Marion. A part of her cargo was destroyed by her crew She had already made one trin to Charles Steamer South Carolina had captured a schr.

> Schooner Expedition, from Nassau for Savan nah, with a cargo of salt, was captured by the garrison at Fort Pulaski, March 30th, by the aid f the steamer Mattan, with a 6-pounder on board. Fortress Monros, 5th. Twelve rebel cavalry men with their horses and equipments, arrived port their whole company coming in as soon as an opportunity is presented, and that destitution of food is the cause of their desertion, that their troops cannot endure the want of food and cloth-

ing much longer, and for that reason Richmond is soon to be evacuated. NEW YORK, 6th. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says our relations with Great Britain are considered by those conversant with them as

The correspondence between Earl Russell and minister Adams with relation to the fitting out and sailing of the Pirate Alabama, contained in the English Blue Book, but not yet published in "What I have seen has prepared me to admit this country, and the correspondence still going the feasibility of arming the blacks, at least here. There are thousands of blacks in this State, who British waters of other piratical craft, has been are filled with an unconquerable desire of freedom, conducted on the part of John Bull in a tone and whom you can never force back into servi- which is unfriendly if not menacing and provoca-

One of them is stationed at the forts in company to that statute and in effect refuses to take steps with a portion of a Maine regiment, and it is to remedy the grievance complained of. The matsaid the drill of the former is superior to that of ter has recently been seriously discussed in the the latter. An officer stationed at New Orleans Cabinet. It is thought in some quarters that told me that he saw two companies of a negro with the capture of Charleston apprehensions on regiment drilling in the city under black officers this score may be dismissed. The ministers of the n a skirmish drill with marked excellence. I principal foreign powers are believed to be of the

NEW YORK, 6. The steamship City of Cork, One of them told me be knew per- from Liverpool 21st, ult., via Que Langiewicz has been conveyed to the Fortress of Cracow. The latest Poland dispatches indi

cate continued Russian successes. The Times considers the Polish struggle virjustified in requiring that Poland shall have what guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna.

New Haven, April 6th. The Union State

ticket, Gov. Buckingham at the head, is elected by about 3000 majority.

Dunning, Hubbard, and Bradbury, Union, and

English, democrat, are elected to Congress.

The Union men have 15 out of 21 Senators and

ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED. miral DuPont in a despatch to the Navy Dept., dated March 21, attatches much importance to the destruction of the large English iron steamer Georgiana, which he says was brought over by a retired British officer, intended for the rebel navy, to be officered in Charleston. On the night of the 18th she attempted to run into Charleston through Maffit's channel. The alarm was given by a yacht attached to the Wabash, which fired nto her, and the steamer Wissahickon, perceiving her opened such a heavy fire upon her that her commander hailed to say that he surrendered. Upon this the Wissahickon ceased firing; but the captain of the Georgiana, taking advantage of the cessation of our fire, pointed his vessel towar-the shore, which was quite near, and succeeder in running her aground. All on board escaped to the shore. The rebels brought their guns to bear from the beach. Capt. Davis, being of the THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. The bride of the opinion that the vessel could not be saved, deter-

> The Charleston Mercury, of the 20th inst., con-"The British iron screw steamer Georgiana

Capt. Hudson, left Nassau, N. P., on Sunday afternoon, March 15, for this city, having or of that family—a German of the Germans—with no Danish blood in her veins, although an ancestral uncle was elected King of Denmark, Sweden and Norway about four control of the Charles, the head and some six pieces of field artillery of the Whitmarsh and Blakely patterns. About one o'clock on Thursday morning, off Derree's breakers, she made a school of the control very close, were passed successfully and without notice; but, on proceeding a short distance, she discovered several others, and a rocket about this could be distinctly heard. To prevent capture the Georgiana was run ashore n their boats. One of the boats is still missing She may yet be heard from. The coal burned b the Georgiana, it is said made much smoke, and it is thought that this led to her discovery by the Yankees. The Georgiana was owned b on fire, but it may prove to be incorrect.

DELICACIES. One of the special delicacies of modern times may be accounted Speer's Sambuci wine, which combines with rare purity and nice-Daniel Pingree, a wealthy citizen of Salem, particularly its absolute freedom from all adulterations. Actual trial will show that the Sambuci wine has excellence of its own unrivalled by any

It seems to be accorded by the universa sent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Maj. Cilley of the 1st Maine Cavalry, who Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest was so severely wounded in Virginia as to be in- remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Aver's Sarsaparilla is the greatest capacitated for duty in the field, is detailed as Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought Judge Advocate at the Central Guard House, for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for

The Rec

Arrangements for The Experience New York, Ma an attack on C Means have been tions and torpedo the success of ments have been r nski and Hilton iron-clads and tro A Hilton Head pedition which lef iling vessels, 4 al transports.

Attempt of Feder CHICAGO, March says: "Last We caster and Switzer batteries at Vick within range the The Lancaster w bow was shot awa ately, turning a down. All the c Switzerland was trating the steam batteries still firi antil finally the A her to the lower On the way up countered a batter ble than those a

was struck fourte killed. Both vess and both vessels Surprise Yorktown, Va ets in front of Wi the place before d cavalry in front back upon the fired upon them,

They finally cut forcements came they could and n The Rebels F · CINCINNATI, M ing from Kentuck

is reported to have

cattle and trains.

Rumored Evacua NEW YORK, Ma ton dispatch says from Fortress Mo is removing from plies and is keep n front of our a Dix believes they mond, and has so of the withdrawa whole army is not cricksburg in full A rebel officer, to-day, stated have determined

they can do so cause mutiny in field. The rebel pedition from G Fairchild, which ern Neck, return ful forage, in wh pounds of pork. quantity of oats several prisoners Union wharf and child also burn gling contraband

A Brilliant Eng LOUISVILLE, K telegram says Somerset, yester and whipped th the river. one. Our loss of el loss is not stat patch says :--

Somerset this 2600, were over set. Skirmishin back to a position began in earnest sued by our cava on and their arra y made they eff hundred cattle was fifty killed ing twenty com numbered 1106 been completely

> To Maj. Gen. Ha The following more, giving the

I attacked the sition of his own non, near this driving him fro ly stormed his p somely, and dro river. His loss ne, and were Night stopped in the morning. ors. Our loss will not exceed Scott's famo the rest and sea

(Signed) Central Kentuc been recaptured greatly exagge plunder taken l I have this n from Gen. Giln gal's Ferry, or "I underrate

port of yesterd men, outnumb During the nigh berland in the tween three and lose will not fall (Signed) The alacrity centrated, and attack are high

(Signed

A Gueritin CHICAGO, 2d. 2d, says that T says the gueril with about one attacked them killed, six wo the latter their On their ret house to rest. Richardson. ensued. Thirt number wound was six killed a els were com

Reported Re MURFREESBO ber of Bridges Tennessee above armies of Tennessee that the enemy LOUISVILLE, flank Rosecra

the river at P.

movement is d

General Gran

CINCINNATI arrived at Cair ports have ret Gen. Grant of 84-pounder sition to easily ic Mews.

THE SOUTH

and at Tuscumbia

importance to the lish iron steamer brought over by a for the rebel navy. into Charleston e alarm was given abash, which fire sahickon, perceivfire upon her that hat he surrendered.
sed firing; but the
king advantage of
ed his vessel toward ight their guns to Davis, being of the not be saved, detere did by setting her

and standing of the

N. P., on Sunday is city, having on licines, dry goods, illery of the Whit-About one o'clock ree's breakers, she These, although hort distance, she rocket about this soon commenced iana kept on her dder was disabled der her stern, and so close that the to the vessel were of water into the vessel were of water into the vessel were of water into the vessel were of the enemy rgo. The captain, re reached this city ats is still missing. The coal burned by much smoke, and her discovery was owned by nsigned to Messrs.

reached this city d set the Georgiana incorrect." pecial delicacies of d Speer's Sambuci re purity and nice-of port and claret, a constant bever-For invalids it is nic qualities, n from all adulter-that the Sambuci uurivalled by any w Yorker.

by the universal. C. Ayer & Co.'s s are the greatest treatment of disa is the greatest it and judge for

both with the rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck 30 times. Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately training a complete as the wind of Black Bayou for their return to Young's Point. The federal loss was 10 or 12 killed. Rebel loss unknown, but must have been considerable.

Surprise at Williamsburg, Va.

YORKTOWN, Va., March 30. Yesterday morning about 100 rebel infantry stole past our pickets in front of Williamsburg and quietly occupied the place before daybreak. At dawn of day their The Philadelphia North American correspondent fired upon them, killing two and wounding five. Incws of important successes by our fleet in the They finally cut their way through and escaped to Fort Magruder, except eight or nine, who were

plies and is keeping up only a show of strength in front of our army at Fredericksburg. General Dix believes they are preparing to leave Richmond, and has so informed the authorities here.

Gen. Hooker affirmed that with the exception Successful and Brilliant Skirmish near Mur-

division.

the river. The rebels outnumbered us two to one. Our loss does not exceed thirty. The rebel loss is not stated.

one. Our loss does not exceed thirty. The rebel loss is not stated.

Cincinnati 2d. The Times' Lexington dispatch says:—

Gen. Gilmore arrived from the battle field of Somerset this morning. The enemy, numbering 2600, were overhauled four miles north of Somerset. Skirmishing commenced, the rebel's falling back to a position on a hill a mile and a half from Somerset, when they made a stand and the battle began in earnest.

After five hours fighting the rebels fled, pursued by our cavalry, to the river. Night coming on and their arrangements having been previously made they effected a recrossing, leaving four hundred cattle. They had no trains. Their loss was fifty killed and nearly 400 prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers. Our loss was ten killed and twenty-five wounded. Our fore 3 numbered 1100. Clarke's band of rebels have been completely dispersed by the 10th Ky. cavalry.

Louisville, April 1st.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

The following has been received from Gen, Gil
dispatch says:—

Cocity and Greenwood have also been strengthened by the rebels, who have moved their guns from the river front to the rear of Vicksburg and substituted quakers in their place.

During a very heavy wind Monday night the rebel gunboat Vicksburg broke from her mooring, floated down stream and was captured by Farragut's vessel.

Unless something is speedily accomplished by the Yazoo Pass expedition it is presumed it will be abandoned.

Shelling from the nearest battery commanding the rebel gunboat Vicksburg broke from her word was captured by Farragut's vessel.

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Shelling from the nearest battery commanding the rebel gunboat Vicksburg broke from her mooring, floated down stream and was captured by Farragut's vessel.

The Memphis Bulletin says the Federal battery on the opposite shore.

Movements of the Southern Peace party.

Among some of the Southern leaves the following important news: The peace party of the South

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

The following has been received from Gen. Gilmore, giving the details of his successful attack

The Lake Providence Canal.

The Lake Providence Canal.

The Lake Providence Canal.

The Lake Providence Canal.

Cairo, April 4. From below we learn that the water still continues to pour through the cut at Lake Providence. Nearly all the town is submerged. The troops have been compelled to move their eneampments further up the river. The tug boats pass into the Lake but the current is too strong for the transports.

The Lake Providence Canal.

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Omeial Report of the Raid on Point Pleasant.

Washington, April 5. The following has been received at headquarters of the army:

Gen. Schenck's Headquarters, Baltimore, 4. Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: I have now, through Brig. Gen. Scannon, Capt. Carter's account of the Point Pleasant affair. Capt. Carter bad 63 men, and reports 2 killed, 3

Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder has superior numbers was handsomely repulsed. been recaptured. Their reported force has been (Signed) Robert S. Schenck, greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them.

(Signed) A. E. Deass...
Maj. General Commanding.

The Upper Yazoo Expedition---Its Rumored

Faiture.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st. A special dispatch Arrangements for the Attack on Charleston

---The Expedition to the Stone River.

New York, March 31. The Post has informaSteele's and Black Bayou into the upper Zazoo is New York, March 31. The Post has information from Port Royal that the arrangements for an attack on Charleston are nearly completed. Means have been adopted for removing obstructions and torpedoes. Much confidence exists in the success of the movement. Ample arrangements have been made for the safety of Fort Pulnski and Hilton Head during the absence of the iron-clads and troops.

A Hilton Head letter of the 26th says the expedition which left for Stono river consisted of 9 sailing vessels, 4 gunboats, 4 monitors and several transports.

Altempt of Federal Rams to Run the Batteries at Vicksburg.

Chicago, March 31. A Cairo special dispatch batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came it the stream of the stream and several transports. As soon as they came it the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came it the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came it is a stream of the last transports near the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came in front and rear. Skirmishing continued all day, when the rebels being reinforced, the gunboats were withdrawn and commenced to retreat. The whole force was embarked on transports near the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came in front and rear. Skirmishing continued all day, when the rebels being reinforced, the gunboats were withdrawn and commenced to retreat.

bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete summerset as she went down. All the crew except two escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pounder penetrating the steam drum. She floated down, the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, until finally the Albatross ran alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. The loss of life on board of her is not known.

On the way up the Hartford and Albatross encountered a battery at Grand Gulf more formidable than those at Port Hudson. The Hartford was struck fourteen times, and had three men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously, and both vessels were more or less injured.

Supprise at Williamsburg. Va.

Yorktown, Va., March 30. Yesterday morning the steel was struck fourteen times at Williamsburg. Va.

Yorktown, Va., March 30. Yesterday morning the steel was struck fourteen times at Williamsburg. Va.

the place before daybreak. At dawn of day their cavalry in front attacked our pickets who fell dent at Washington says the Administration conback upon the town. Here the rebel infantry fidently expect, before the close of the week,

to Fort Magruder, except eight or nine, who were made prisoners. Our force numbered about 40, that of the enemy about 300. Before our reinforcements came up the enemy seized whatever they could and made good their escape.

The Rebels Retreating from Kentucky.

Cincinnati, March 31. The rebels are retreating from Kentucky rapidly. Pegram at last accounts was south of Stanford, hotly pursued, and is reported to have been compelled to abandon his cattle and trains.

Rumored Evacuation of Richmond—Successful Fornging Expedition.

New York, March 31. The Times' Washington dispatch says information was received to-day from Fortress Monroe that the rebel government is removing from Richmond all its military supplies and is keeping up only a show of strength for the respect to the company of the Potomac will be paid next week to the 1st of March. The entire army will then have been paid up to that date.

The Tribune has a despatch dated Gen. Couch's headquarters, March 31, which says Maj. Gen. Howard, commanding the 2d division of Couch's corps, has been assigned temporarily to the components of the statement of the city without assaulting Forts Sumter or Moulting, which, being cut off from their supplies, would fall without loss of a man or a vessel.

A special Memphis dispatch, dated 28th ult., to the World, from its correspondent, who came up the river on the Hartford, says the ram Switzerland was but slightly injured in passing Vicksburg.

Payment of the Troops—Gen. Howard in Command of Gen. Sigel's Corps.

The Tribune has a despatch dated Gen. Couch's headquarters, March 31, which says Maj. Gen. Howard, commanding the 2d division of Couch's corps, has been assigned temporarily to the components of the city without assaulting Forts Sumter or Moulting the city without loss of a man or a vessel.

A special Me

will not exceed thirty.

Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered.

(Signed)

Gilmore, Brig. Gen.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of the Point Pleasant affair. Capt. Carter had 63 men, and reports 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 6 taken prisoners, making our total loss 11. The rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 72, and so their raid with their largely superior numbers was handsomely repulsed.

(Signed) ROBT. S. SCHENCK,
Major General Commanding.
[Note. Point Pleasant is at the mouth of the

I have this moment received a second dispatch from Gen. Gilmore, dated this morning from Slagal's Ferry, on the Cumberland River, as follows:

[Note: Foint Fleasant is at the mouth of the Rappahannock in Western Virginia.]

Rebel Movements on the Tennessee River.

Dispatches from Gen. Hurlburt at Memphis, Gen. Asboth at Columbus, and Gen Dodge at "I underrated the enemy's force in my first report of yesterday's fight. They have over 2000 rebel cavalry on the Tennessee River above Flormen, outnumbering us more than two to one. The rebels are building bridges in that During the night their troops recrossed the Cumberland in three places. We have re-taken between three and four hundred cattle. Pegram's from Vicksburg to join Bragg, or the intention

loss will not fall short of 500 men.

(Signed) Gilmore, Brig. Gen.

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of their attack are highly commendable.

(Signed) A. E. Burnside,

Maj. General Commanding.

Maj. General Commanding.

Maj. General Commanding.

A Guerilla Party Punished in Teunessee.
Chicago, 2d. A special dispatch from Cairo, 2d, says that Tuesday evening's Memphis Bulletin says the guerillas who attacked a train near Moscow have been severly punished, Capt. Loomis, with about one hundred men, came up with and attacked them on Monday. Five guerillas were killed, six wounded and twenty captured; among the latter their leader.

On their return our troops stopped at a farmhouse to rest, where they were attacked by a rebel force said to be five hundred strong, under Col. Richardson. A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Thirty-five rebels were killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was six killed and thirty-four wounded. The rebels were completely repulsed.

Reported Rebel Movements in Teunessee.
Murfreesnoro, 3d. It is rumored that a number of Bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee above Florence, to connect the rebel armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.

Colonel Lowe, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that the enemy are apparently in force.

Louisville, 3d. The Democrat's correspondent says the rebels under Van Dorn are attempting to flank Rosecrans on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. It is thought that Van Dorn has a heavy supply of artillery and the movement is directed against Kentucky.

General Grant Preparing to Bombard Vicks-burg.

Famile Sarror, S. C., March 14, 1863.

"Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir: I have the honor to report that the expedition which I sent up the St. John's River, pedition which I sent up the St. John's River, pedition which I sent up the St. John's River, pedition which I sent up the St. John's River, pedition which I sent up the St. John's River, Plorida, consisting of the lat Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. T. V. Higginson, a described in volunteers, Col. T. V. Higginson, commanding, and a portion of the 2:1 South Carolina Volunteers, Col. T. V. Higginson, commanding, and a portion of the 2:1 South Carolina Volunteers, "Beaufort, S. C., March 14, 1863. "Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Grant Preparing to Bombard Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, April 4th. Passengers who have arrived at Cairo state that the late movement on Haines' Bluff is a failure. The fleet and transports have returned to Young's Point.

Gen. Grant had succeeded in placing a battery of 84-pounder Parrotts beyond the levee in a position to easily reach Vicksburg, and he was about to commence a bombardment.

Famine At the South. The straits to which the rebels are reduced for food may be inferred from the message of Gov. Brown of Georgia to the Legislature of that State, just met in extra session. He recommends that no more cotton be planted than a quarter of an arce to a hand; that distillation of grain, peas, potatoes, and dried peaches be stopped, and that corn be carried free of freight charge to the suffering portions of the State.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

foreign Bews.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

AUG	USTA	PR	ICES CURR	ENT.	
	COR	RECT	ED WEEKLY.		
	8 75 to	10 50	Round Hog,	\$5 00 to	6 00
Corn Meal,	1 25 to	1 37	Clear Salt Pork,	y uu to	10 00
Rye Meal,	1 20 to			6 to	10
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Turkeys,	12 to	14
Rye,	90 to	95	Chickens,	10 to	1:
	1 10 to	1 15	Geese,	7 to	10
Barley,	1 00	1 10	Clover seed,	12 to	16
Beans.	2 25 to		Herdsgrass,	3 00 to	3 25
Oats,	58 to	62	Red Top,	80 to	100
Potatoes,	40 to	45		8 00 to	10 00
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Lime,	85 to	1 00
Cooking "	25 to		Fleece Wool,	70 to	75
Winter "	40 to	50	Pulled Wool,	70 to	75
Butter	18 to	20	Sheep Skins,	175 to	2 25
Cheese,	12 to	16	Hides,	7 to	8
Eggs,	14 to		Calf Skins,	11 to	1:2
Lard,	12 to	14	Lamb Skins,	1 50 to	2 00

NEW YORK MARKET.....April 6.

Flour—State and Western continues dull and unsettled; superfine State \$62.30 a \$6.50; extra \$6.40 a 7,10; choice, 7,05; 4,15; round hoop thin \$7,25 a 7,00; superfine Western 6,25; extra Western 7.00 a 7,15; Southern 10 cents lowernized to good \$7.25 a \$7,09; faney and extra \$7,75 a 10,00; anada 10 a 20c better—common 6,70 a 7,00; extra \$7,15 a 19,00.

In Winthrop, April 1st, Joseph T. Jones to Abbie R. Gould.
In R. aaffeld, by Cornelius Adle, Esq., Jonas Dudley to Lydia
A. Dudley!
In Hallowell, Warren H. Moores of Wiscasset, to Angie A.
Baswell of H.
In Norridgewock, Darius Taylor to Julia Loring.
In Wataville, John A Colby to Achsa T Town of Vassalboro.
In Belfast, Beljamin T. Black of Oroville, Cal, to Mary E.
Dunham.

In East Winthrop, Anna, wife of John Editot Saell, aged 72
years.

In Fayette, April 24, George W., aged 8 years; 4th. Mary A.,
aged 13 years 7 months, only children of William and Emeline
Morrison.

In Litchfield, April 1st, William McL. Mitchell, aged 31 years
5 months; March 29th, Johnny C., child of Cowper S and Merch
tith T. Ayer, aged 22 months.

In Boston, at the Discharged Soldiers' Home, Alex. H. Besse
of Wayne, Co. F, 11th Mc Regt., aged 44 years.
In Brunswick, March 26th, Capt. Joseph Badger, aged 72
years.

In Monmouth, March 31st, Ellen E., daughter of Eben and
In Monmouth, March 31st, Ellen E., daughter of Eben and

In Manchester, March 21st, Mrs. Estner Ahen, aged as years.

In Standish, Feb. 27th, Henry Libby, member of Co. A, 5th Me. Regt., aged 27 years.
In Standish, Feb. 27th, Henry Libby, member of Co. A, 5th Me. Regt., aged 27 years.
In Standish, Feb. 27th, Henry Libby, member of Co. A, 5th Me. Regt., aged 27 years.
In Hallowell, William F. Richards, aged 21 years 3 months.
In Bangor, Hon. Joseph Bryant, aged 73 years.
In Biddeford, Capt. Bradbury Emerson, aged 78 years.

In Biddeford, Capt. Bradbury Emerson, aged 78 years.

100.000 BARRELS

POUDRETTE
FOR SALE BY THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FOUR DAYS LATER PROM EUROPE.
The steamer lines, from Suthampton March 18th, and the attemer City of Washington to March 18th, and the attemer City of Washington and the 18th, and the attemer City of Washington and Survey Ont April and Professor 18th and Queenstown 19th arrived at New York April and Professor 18th and Queenstown 19th arrived at Barrel 18th and the attempt of the Confederate seren per cent. cotton loan for £3,000,000 had arrived at Garden 18th and the confederation of the Confederate seren per cent. cotton loan for £3,000,000 had arrived at Garden 18th and the confederation of the Confederate seren per cent. cotton loan for £3,000,000 had arrived at Garden 18th and the Confederate of the Confederate seren per cent. cotton loan for £3,000,000 had arrived at Garden 18th and the Confederate server favorable, with numerous and an administration of the Confederate loan has caused an unusual an mount of attention. The quotation yesterday was 20 a 3 premium. The affair is to be regarded as almost exclusively a cotton speculation.

The Heracle says the first quotation was from 10 20 premium. It them advanced gradually of 20 premium. The affair is to be regarded as almost exclusively a cotton speculation.

The Heracle says the first quotation was from 10 20 premium. It them advanced gradually of the Confederate loan has caused an unusual and the confederate loan from the Confederate loan and the loan of the Confederate loan from the Confederate loan and the loan of the loan of the loan of the loan See A Company of the Company of the

DRODUCE WANTED.

The undersigned would like to hold correspondence with Farmers, for the purpose of buying their products, such as

Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Potatoes, Eggs,
Dried Apples, Beans, &c.

Farmers having any of the above named articles to sell, are invited to give the lowest prices for cash, delivered on board the cars. Address. NATH NIEL G SIMONS, 3w17. No. 189 Main street, Charleston, Mass.

BLACKSMITHING.

BLACKSMITHING.

TWOMBLY,

desired to make immediate a laving and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to.
March 23, 1863. \*16

LAVINIA BROWN.

Nortice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of and decansed are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to.
March 23, 1863. 16\*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of and decansed are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to.
March 23, 1863. 16\*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Subscriber has been duly appointed Admi

TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

At his Drug Store, No. 7 Union Block, Water street, Augusta, Me. eowif 17

In Monmouth, March 31st, Ellen E., daughter of Eben and Harriet Marrow, aged 21 years.

In Sidney, March 31st, Hannah, wife of the late Gideon Robisson, aged 69 years, March 30th, Elnathan Swift, aged 89 years, March 30th, Elnathan Swift, aged 89 years, a native of Winthrop, and one of the oldest residents-of Sidney.

An experienced man to take charge of a farm. One without small children preferred. Good reference required. Apply immediately at F. & H. HAMLEN'S store, or address Post Office, box 93, Augusta, Me.

1w17\*

MIERCHANT'S GARGLING OUL. Staney.

In Unity, March 25th. Mss. Nancy Clark, aged 63 years.
In Skowhegau, Feb. 18th, Susan J. S., wife of Augustus Strickland, aged 25 years 3 year.
In Manchester, March 21st, Mrs. Esther Allen, aged 59 years 27 months.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.

A superior embrocation for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Piles, Sore Nipples, &c., for sale by 27 months.

AND DEALERS IN

100 Pushels Maine Herds Grass Seed,
2000 lbs. Maine Clover Meoulan Building. 147 Water Street,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
To Military Clothing made to order, and Equipments Furn 197
ished. Cutting done at short notice.

PLAX SEED

FOR PLANTING.

FOR PLANTING.

POWTH.

Augusta,

Augusta,

CRASS SEEDS, &c.

CRASS SEEDS, &c.

Strong strength of the clover, Flax Seed, Oata, Peas, Beans, and a very extensive assortment of Vegetable Seeds, together with a great variety of Fertilizers, for sale citler at wholesale or retail by

No. 1 Market Square.

3m11

2,000 BUSHELS FLAX SEED OF NORTHERN GROWTH, SUITABLE FOR SOWING,

Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH WANTED.

To hire the well known Stone Blacksmith Shop on Main St., in Winthrop Village. This Shop is well located, and with a good tenant, commands a large share of public patronage.

Possession given immediately. Apply to F. E. WEBB. Winthrop, Nov. 3, 1862.

Winthrop, Nov. 3, 1862.

Solution of the wholesale or retail by No. 1, Market Square. Augusta, Feb. 18, 1863.

FLAX SEED.

20 Bushels Canada Flax Seed, for sowing, for sale by KENDALL & WHITNEY, 2mis14 Old City Hall Building, Portland.

143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862. COWS FOR SALE. 6 good Cows, 3 of them Grade Jerseys.
ALLAN LAMBARD.
Augusta, March 30, 1863.
3w16 D. WHITING, M. D.

JAMES BROWN, late of LITCHFIELD,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to March 23, 1863.

\*16 LAVINIA BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of March 23, 1863.

\*18 LAVINIA BROWN.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of March 23, 1863.

\*18 LAVINIA BROWN.

SUITABLE FOR SOWING,

For sale by

LEE, CROCKER & CO.,

No. 9, India Street, Boston.

The present high price of Linseed us to call the attention of seedsmen and farmers to the above.

Im16

Also present high price of Linseed has induced us to call the attention of seedsmen and farmers to the above.

Im16

Also present as of Fig. 3.

Perruian and American Guano, Super Phosphate of Lime, Poudrette, Sone Manure, Fish Guano, and Plaster.

Also a general asortment of Grass and Fig. 38 Seeds, for sale either wholesale or retail by

JOHN McARTHUR,

No. 1, Market Square.

By the pound or in papers, for sale by
KENDALL & WHITNEY,
2mis14 Old City Hall Building, Portland.

ONION SETTS. 40 Bushels Onion Setts, for sale at the Old City Hall Building Portland. 2mis14 KENDALL & WHITNEY.

"TREE PROTECTOR."

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

Warranted to protect trees from the deadly ravanges of novicers from ascending the trunk and destroying the foliage and fruit.

Farmers, Nurserymen, Orchardists, and you who have costly ornamental and shade trees; now is fouring an opportunity! And you who have delayed setting trees, fearing Borers, Mice and insects, need only procure Record's Thee Protector," and you will be convinced of its utility. Protector, and you will be conviced by the protector of the protector of the protector of the

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
Semi-Weekly Line.
THE sphendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE." Capt.
WILLET. and "PARKERSBURG," Capt. HOFFMAS, will until
further notice, rau as follows:
Leave Brown's What, Fortland, every WEDNESDAY, and
SATURD v.Y., at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River,
New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with the accommodations for passes
gers, making this the most speedy, evic and comfortable route
for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Fare and State-rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Onebes.

for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5 including Farc and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebee, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

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Dc. 15, 1802.

TO TRAVELERS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or

31 Exchange Street, Portland. (Up Stairs) 6e15 W. D. LITTLE, Agent. CHOICE OF ROUTES TO CHICAGO, CLEAVELAND, DETROIT, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, ST. PAUL, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, IN-DIANAPOLIS, MILWAUKIE, GALENA. GREEN BAY, LA CROSSE, LOUISVILLE, OSHKOSH,

WEST AND SOUTH WEST, ERIE RAILWAY, THE GREAT WESTERN AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
Or tie Lake Shore & Michigan Southers R. R., or the BelleFontaine & St. Louis Lines.

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Tyou may save money by securing tickets at this office.

6w16

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PASSAGE TICKETS for the Steamers sailing from New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, may be secured by early application to W. D. LITTLE, Agent.

OFFICE—51 Exchange Street, Portland, (up stairs.)
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TO CHICAGO, CLEAVELAND, ST. PAUL, ST. LOUIS, QUINCY, INDIANAPOLIS, OSHROSH, and all points at the WEST AND SOUTH WEST, VIA THE ERIE RAILWAY, THE LAKE SHORE AND MICH-IGAN SOUTHERN RAILROADS, Or the Bellefontaine & St. Louis Lines,

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Through Tickets may be secured at lowest Boston rates, at the Ticket Offices on the line of the Kennebec & Portland Ruitroad, or of J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta. Augusta, April 1, 1863. THROUGH TICKETS
TO NEW YORK OR WASHINGTON.

Teavelers may secure Through Tickets (from Augusta, by Rail or Stramer.) via the Stomington or Norwich Routes, or the Worcester & Springfield or Shore Lines, at the Ticket Office of the Kennebec & Portland Stations, or of J. W. CLAPP, Agent, Augusta. Augusta, April 1, 1863. 2w16 ENSK & HATCH, BANKERS. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY YEAR Six per cent. Interest in Gold,

ould send in their orders before that time. We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes. U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. U. S. One Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c. &c., FISK & HATCH, 38 Wall Street, New York.

> FOR NEW ENGLAND. INCORPORATED 1863.

Office, No. 11 KRHIFORE EXCEPTION

Mass.

Chief Justice EIGELOW, President.

Ris Excellency John A. Andrew, and AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Vice Presidents.

WALDO HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

U. TRACY HOWE, Secretary. Office, No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Directors. Martin Brimmer, George B. Emerson, & William Appleton, Richard Frothingham, George S. Hillard, Judge Hoar, Joseph Coolidge, Edward Atkinson, Quincy A. Shaw, Charles E. Norton, Geo. Wm. Bond.

James Freeman Clark, OBJECTS. The objects of the Association are:

I. To secure to soldiers or sallors, and their families, any laims for pay or pensions. &c., at the least cost to the claimant.

II. To protect soldiers or sailors, and their families, from imposture and fraud.

III. To prevent false claims from being made against the dovernment. Overnment.

1V. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors, or their families needing it.

The Board of Directors supervise and control the entire business of the Association, and the character and standing of those gentlemen will be a guarantee to the public that the business of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy.

All applications relating to the business of the Association, whether by letter or in person, should be made to U.TRACY HOWE, Secretary,

3m14

No. 11 Mailroad Exchange, Boston.

Family and Day School for Young Ladies, 11 miles from Boston, and accessible from all points by New York and Boston Air-line Railroad. Summer Term begins Wednesday, April 22d.
This school, in healthfulness and beauty of location is unpuspassed. Institute Building new, spacious and warmed throughout by steam. Teachers of first ability in each Department.

Sotton Rags,
Woolen Rags,
Print Papers,
Old Account Books, &c.,
Cotton Batting,
Wool and Wool Skins,
Eubber, &c., &c.
The HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for the above, by
BALLARD & CHAFE,

No. 6 Union Block, Water St., Accust

Also a few good, young and sound HOLE weighing about 1,000 pounds.

Feb. 20th, 1863.

LR SEROM NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, the sub-scriber, have this day given to George Edward Jones his time, and shall not from this time claim any of his carnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting from this date.

EDWARD JONES.

A good business wagon suitable for 2 or 3 horses, with four heavy springs, will be sold at a bargain, or will exchange for a single wagon. Also for sale a Buggy, nearly new.

Apply to J. R. SAWTELLE, Water St., Hallowell. Hallowell, April 1, 1863.

BAD BOYS.

The subscriber will pay TEN DOLLARS for proof to conviction of the boy who broke the glass in the Chapel at St. Mark's Church.

Augusta, March 30, 1863.

3w16

How to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to Bees, at half the cost. Any family can make it—and it sells like wildfire.

AGENTS WANTED.

Full particulars free. Address
G. G. BEERY, North Strafford, N. H.

I HEREBY give notice that I, Henry A. Torsey of Winthrop, do this day relinquish to my son, H. A. Torsey, Jr., his time to transact business for himself until he becomes of ago. I shall claim none of his carnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HENRY A. TORSEY. winthrop, March 16, 1863. DOUBLE WAGON FOR SALE.

When rosy hill-sides of youth's fresh moreing
Are dim, and dusk is the later plain,
When the sun of Time for me descendeth
Over the cold Eternal main—
Oh: who shall take me gently by the hand,
And lead me up out of the "silent land?" Golden charms of this delusive being;
Its clinging loves in their unrest.
Will glow upon that sure and fated setting.
Like clouds adown the evening west.
Ah! who of life shall loose the silver band,
And lead me up out of the "silent land?"

The dark surge of that resistless water And o'er the wave bereft of light and color,

The pageant of the earth turn drear—

Ah! who shall meet me on the ghostly strand,
And lead me up out of the "silent land?" Between God's infinite Past and Future

Veiled from earth, from my heart's own Leaning on the staff of customary moral, I shall be fearfully alone! Oh! what power of an enchanter's wand Reacheth the valley of the "silent land?" I shall turn from my sin-shadowed story,
The grain so scant and the chaff;
I shall see in anguishment of spirit
A serpent is become my staff.
Will my soul perish on the icy sand?
Oh! the wierd secrets of the "silent land!"

Hush !- "Because I live, ye shall live also." O'er the blackness, the bitter spray, I may discover the glowing porta's The burning dawn of celestial day. The kind Redeemer's resurrected hand May lead me up out of that "silent lan

## Our Story-Teller.

Phillips, Jan. 1863.

## THE MAD CABMAN.

It was a close cab I hailed-a yellow cabits number was 1,676. I remember the number distinctly, and I will tell you how it happened that its number and color have stuck so like burrs to my memory. When I got out of the door of the Freemason's tavern (on the night of February —, 1860.) where the dinner of the "Benevo-lent Superannuated Night Porters' Association" had been held, and calling a close cab from the stand, as the cabman got down slowly from his box and opened the door for me, with the natty twist and tug peculiar to the craft, I looked in side and saw that one of the cushions was nearly torn in half, and that the foot mat was kicked up in a dirty heap in one corner. Upon which, observing the number of the cab to be 1,676, and somewhat, perhaps, exhilarated by the "Benevolent Night Porters" champagne, I remarked pleasantly, that "one might expect things to be at sizes and sevens in cab 1,676." The reshumn growled something in return, but he made to be at sixes and sevens in cab 1,676." The cabman growled something in return, but he made

One thing, too, I noticed about the cab-having rather a sensitive eye for color-and that was that the vehicle was painted a bright canary color bright as the wings of a goldfinch; now yellow being a color I peculiarly abhor, except in sun-shine and calceolarias, I grumbled, half to myself, that "it must have been a madman that painted a cab such a color "

"No more mad than your master," replied instantly an angry voice from somewhere or other; but whether it was the waterman, who now stood holding the door, and hoping, "I would remember him," and whose pewter badge shone like silver in the gas light; whether it was some street fellows drove whatever passengers they could procure into obscure streets, and there robbed and drunken waiter, or even some mere impertinent passer-by, I could not in the hurry of the moment very well determine. I remember, however, replying to the waterman as I gave him a penny—"When I forget thee then shall Long Acre forget thy cunning;" a foolish perversion of scripture, and so unmeaning, that the very uttering of it struck me in an instant with the conviction that I had taken too much wine. So the water-man thought too, for I had taken too much wine. So the water-man thought too, for I had taken too much wine. So the water-man thought too, for I had taken too much wine. So the water-man thought too, for I had taken too much wine. So the water-man thought too, for I had taken too much wine a loady of the sanity or honesty of my driver. Then the gas light is to find the sanity or honesty of my driver. Then the date threin of like so many driver. Then the suddenly, in front of me, at a turning I cannot avoid, ran three men. They point to a dead, bleeding man lying on the ground. I dash at them, of the drivers of the night facters. These fellows drove whatever passengers they could procure into obscure streets, and there robbed and some murdered them. Was I to be the view in obscure streets, and there robbed and some immension of the was come treet them of with a dead, then there is a great darkness. "When I facters. These fellows drove whatever passengers they could procure into obscure streets, and there robbed and some inverted them. Was I to be the view in the suddenly, in front of me, at a turning I cannot avoid, ran three men. They but suddenly, in front of mean, the there is a great darkness.

When I forget thee then shall cong for "No more mad than your master," replied in

man say"The cove's sprung-take care of him, he's

makes silent, wary, suspicious and cautious. It quickens me, it extends my mental vision, it

sour, hard voice.

I replied that I called it not quite five miles.

I replied that I called it not quite five miles.

"Not much less," said the man bitterly, with a growl, as he put one foot on the step to mount so unhappily trusted myself.

I soon recovered, thanks to my kind doctor;

"And mind it's double fare sir, after twelve," he added, returning again to carefully pull up both windows, and to re-open and reslam the opposite door of the cab. I did not like the vindictive look he gave me when he did this; but I said nothing, for I knew his number, and the wine houses were yet but few, except the beginning. Now the wheels grazed against a post, and now against a garden wall; but somehow or other. made me reckless of all danger; but I did know the motive of all that care then. "Will you go on," I cried, "with your ram-

shackle cab, or I'll get out and take another,-a "Ve'll go on fast enough, presently." growled the ill-conditioned fellow with a peculiar emphasis, as he jumped on his seat. The horse spluttered about for a moment on the stones, struck out a spark or two with his hoofs, and then sprang

forward. The water-man, flinging down his water-bucket, took off his hat ironically to my driver. I heard a voice behind us calling for a "Take care how you drive that there gentle-

man," cried out a policeman, and we were off.
The lamps of Long Acre passed us in quick procession; it seemed but a minute, and we were in
St. Martin's Lane. At that instant the gusty wind bore across the road the "half past twelve struck by the bell at St. Martin's church. The driver, thinking of his overfare, turned,

face of water that rendered it impossible for the time to see out of either glass. The wind, too, beat against the cab, and flew howling before us up the street. Still we drove on fast and steadily up Regent street, where now nothing could be een but a stray policeman cowering up in a door-

mind, just to while away the time.

Through a pleasant haze the past hours seemed again to defile before me. It went through all coments from the time the man at the door gave me the ticket for my hat, to the time that I gave

(Cheers.)
"Ten pounds from the Marquis of Cheshire."
(Renewed cheers.)
Again, too, for the twentieth time, I heard the treasurer thank the secretary, and the secretary thank the treasurer; and then, at last, not a little flurried, I rose myself to propose "The Ladies" who smiled upon us in the gallery—I all the time thinking only of pretty little Nelly Pledgett, my doctor's daughter, whom I saw beaming and radiant in a front seat. I got quite eloquent on the doctor's daughter, whom I saw beaming and radiant in a front seat. I gof quite eloquent on the subject of female beauty, and sat down amid tremendous applause. I was replied to by the good doctor, who, thanking the meeting on behalf of the ladies, begged to propose the health of one of the best friends of the society—need he say he alluded to—"Osbert Wilkenson, Esq.?" (Cheers.)

But suddenly, through all these motley recollections, there flashed a painful thought—a suspicious apprehension—of I scarcely knew what coming evil. It seemed, when I think of it now, almost like a presentiment of what shortly after

most like a presentiment of what shortly after happened. I remember that, as I sat down, "It is you who are mad," I said, "and I leav happened. I remember that, as I sat down, somewhat heated by my speech, and was pouring myself out a glass of that excellent sherry to wind up with, my old friend the doctor—who, by-the-by, sat opposite me at dinner—leant across the table and gave me a peculiarly keen and searching look from under those thick, gray eyebrows of his.

"What does that detective's look of yours "You must come off with me to Bedlam, my man; you ain't safe at large; a cold shower bath is what you went, old Billy Bedlam. Now, easy —hiss! easy."

mean, doctor?" said I pleasantly enough.
"It means that you must take care of yourself," said he in a grave voice; and no more passed between us, for at that moment I rose to leave, having some business that would call me up early in the morning. He followed me out, though, and, when we shook hands in the doorway. I am not sure that he did not hold his stop-watch in one hand and feel my pulse with the other; but I was so busy helping Nelly on with her scarlet opera cloak, that I did not pay much attention to the nervous old fellow, who, between ourselves, I think is rather getting past work, he worries one so with warnings and mysterious threats, as if I wasn't in the finest health, and my life insurance just advantageously settled.

man'''

"There's two on us desperate, as fur as that goos," said the wretch, leaping on me to bind my bands.

God forgive me for it, but as the fellow advanced, and ere he could seize my throat, I drew a long broad knife quickly from my trowsers pocket, and stabbed him under the left breast. He threw up his hands, screamed "The madman's done it?" and fell dead on his face.

I stood for a moment spell-bound, but the sight of a red stream of blood winding toward my feet aroused me.

\*\* I was a murderer; my brain was on fire; those drear, gaunt houses scemed said he in a grave voice; and no more passed between us, for at that moment I rose to leave, hav-

loved me.

All this evening I had been haunted with anxieties about that troublesome chancery case of mine, "Wordwod versus Widgett," the vexations and delays of which had nearly driven me mad.

I crased the number of the cao, 1,070, to excape detection, then threw down the knife and fled I know not where, with the speed of an escaped malefactor.

I shall never know where I ran. I passed through streets where shops were beginning to be

rate—now at a furious gallop, now at a fierce trot, but where we were I could not very well determine—I looked out, for we had just got into a dark by-street, and there was no lamp visible, up or down, as far at least as I could see without a mong them I seemed to specially distinguish the putting my head out, for the windows were jammed so close that it was impossible to open them.

It was here that, for the first time, I began breaking through a distant orehard, and I thought somehow or other to have some vague apprehen-sion of the sanity or honesty of my driver. Then but suddenly, in front of me, at a turning I can-

ing the glass; I kicked at the panels of the door; in oed by a great enors, for I was very weak, and I shouted. So the water-man thought too, for I heard him as he passed the cabman say—

"The cove's sprung—take care of him, he's bed!" I stepped forward to get out, but was in wet bandages. It looked like Lazarus when he The cover spring—take care of him, he sworth half a shiner to ye!"

I felt vexed at the time, but said nothing, but roused all my consciousness, determined to watch this cabman narrowly, and resist all attempts at extortion. Wine turns some men into braggarts, others into cowards. Some sing and others talk, when wine mounts up into their brain. Me it the door with a wrench that showed extraordina- served that I was trying to speak. ry strength, he leaped on the box, and drove away again with a fury that sent me reeling into a cor-

quickens me, it extends my mental vision, it heightens all my senses. It seems—if I may so express it—to come to the windows of my mind, and rub a vapor from them, so that I see people clearer and deeper.

It specially had this effect on me on the night in question, so before the cabman had yet shuffled up the caps of his coat, and tied a fresh knot in his whip, I had calculated how many miles it was from Long Acre to my cottage on Downham Green, east of Hammersmith, and observed that the horse was a good one and untired.

"Yere to, sir?" said the cabman, forcing the door with great difficulty into its proper place, and then with all his strength, grinding down the rusty or bruised handle.

"To No. 4, De Beauvoir Terrace, Downham Green, Hammersmith."

"And how many miles do you make it?" said the sullen rogue again, as he rudely thrust his rough face in at the window, speaking with a fury that sent me recling into a cort the sent of the seat.

It replied that I selled it not quite five miles.

It replied that I celled it not quite five miles.

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It replied that I celled it not quite five miles.

It replied that I

so unhappily trusted myself.
On we flew, on—the horse leaping and plunging as if he would have broken from the harness. We dashed down streets whose random lamps

voices screamed after us, and my driver screamed to them in return; but what they said, or what he said, I could not distinguish.

What could I do? What use was it to threaten

a maniac with violence-with blows of the fist-

I know not how long I lay insensible; but when I recovered, it was day break, a faint red light was er for himself, this put mettle into their little legs, and they rode cheerily home. So much for a bit striping the eastern sky, and I could see surrounding objects, though in a dim, uncertain way. I was lying beside the fallen coach and its dead of ingenious fun.—Dr. Brown's Essay on Health. way.

I never saw such a rain before nor since. It seemed to whiten all the pavement, and to madly dance and splash, as if each drop were a living trady to beat in the windows, the cab-man, with head bent deprecatingly down, drove on singing scraps of a carse sea song:

"Belay there! belay! was all he would say, As we tossed in the chops of the Channel."

I struck the window angrily, to stop his ribald and insolent song; but he did not seem to hear me, and paid no attention to my signal; so throwing myself back in a corner of the cab, I began to turn over the chief events of the evening in my the driver? "Thank God." I cried aloud, "that is not in our stances as secrets and the stance of the driver? "Thank God." I cried aloud, "that is no stances; but everybody recoils instinctively from stances; but everybody recoils instinctively from stances; but everybody recoils instinctively from stances; in a slight to the rain seemed was broken. To my great delight I found myself shock. To my great delight I found myself secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, farther thirty the secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, farther thirty the secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, farther thirty the secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, farther thirty the still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets religion to touch my injured foot, a heavy, red-clotted drop of blood fell on it. I lifted my hand to my forehead, and found there a deep cut, from which the blood was oozing thickly. I instantly took out my hand to my forehead, and found there a deep cut, from which the blood was oozing thickly. I instantly took out my hand to my forehead, and found there a deep cut, from which the blood was oozing thickly. I instantly took out my hand to my forehead, and found there a deep cut, from which the blood was oozing thickly. I instantly

I am at last rid of that madman!" I looked round to see what sort of a place the wretch had ensnared me into.

It was an unfinished suburban street, with raw moments from the time the man at the door gave me the ticket for my hat, to the time that I gave it back to the same man, and told the waiter to call me a cab from the nearest stand. I remembered all the bows and hand-shakings of the committee rom, and how at last, in an irregular body, we moved into the dining-hall, marehalled by the joh; looking, portly stewards, with blue rosettes at their button-holes. I remembered the buzz as old Lord Foptoddle, our noble chairman, arrived and took his seat; I remembered, too, with a smile, the bursting out of "Down among the barley," from the professional singers, just as the professional singers, just as the professional singers, just as the profession out the table. Then came ated night porters," and the tremendous auction-eer's blow of the toastmaster's hammer that heralded the first toast. Again I seemed to hear the anile speeches, the incincere compliments, the readiculous praise, the extravagant self-laudation on discovering the content of the same man, and told the waiter to the same man, and told the waiter to the sale from the nearest stand. I remembered to military walls up into the misty morning air. Some were caged in with easfold poles, others had great in front of them; under the great profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied up in front of them; under the profession of mortar still pied

ulting, to meet with that certain detection he had

-hiss! easy."
"Lunatic?" I cried, "beware of a desperate

ance just advantageously settled.

Dear Nelly, what an anxious look she gave me dancing round me; the earth seemed heaving in-Dear Nelly, what an anxious look she gave has I stepped into my cab! I was sure that girl to graves.

I erased the number of the cab, 1,676, to cs.

I erased the number of the cab, 1,676, to cs.

prehension overpowered it.

We were still driving on at a strange, unequal sound, at first no louder than the bay breaking through a distant orchard, and I thought

but, alas! having before lost my senses, I now lost my heart. I spent my long days of convalescence in wandering in the same garden with Nelly, in practicing duets, and reading Tennyson. I soon found it impossible to be happy without

To-morrow week, Nelly Pledgett, I am proud or to struggle through all dangers, and drive on and happy to say, becomes Mrs. Osbert Wilkinson, thanks to my imaginary Mad Cabman and Once we dashed through a turnpike. Some the yellow cab No. 1,676.

## TRAINING THE CHILD'S BODY.

Whatever you wish your child to be, be yourself. If you wish it to be happy, healthy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and a maniac with violence—with blows of the fist—
a man who, perhaps, imagined himself hunted by devils, or escaping from his would-be murderer?
His crazy suspicions had already, doubtless, associated me with some old persecutor or supernatural enemy of his. How could I reason with him—how could I soothe such fears? Would he not leap at once at my throat like a wild-cat, and tear my very life out?

We were now racing up a long side street.

yourself. If you wish it to be happy, healthy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be happy, healthy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest and godly, be yourself all these. As the old cock crows the young cock learns. You remember who said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And you may, as a general rule, as soon not leap at once at my throat like a wild-cat, and tear my very life out?

We were now racing up a long side street, where, in the distance, to my horror, I could just discern, through the pale light of the first daybreak, a yawning pit dug for the foundation of new houses. There was no railing on the one side, and the road was a mere deep rutted lane, without limit or boundary.

go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." And you may, as a general rule, as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, as get good, healthy, happy children from diseased, and lazy, and wicked parents.

Be always frank and open with your children. Make them trust you, and tell you all their search. Make them feel at ease with you, and out limit or boundary. and tapping at the window, with a brutal leer, asked me if I heard the "clock-a-striking;" but I did not reply, for I had taken a strange dielike to the man, and my only wish now was to get as soon as possible to my own home, and rid myself of a fellow probably half intoxicated, and evidently determined to be extortionate and troublesome. By this time it had begun to rain fast; the mist, before wavering and wandering, now fell in long, lashing lines, that beat fiercely against the cab windows, covering them with a moving surface of water that rendered it impossible for the time to see out of either glass. The wind, too,

stances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

## A GOOD MAN'S WISH.

two of his Ships. BLOWING UP OF THE STEAM FRIGATE MIS-

SISSIPPI. The correspondent of the New York Herald who was on board the sloop of war Richmond and an eye witness of the attack upon Port Hudson on the night of the 14th of March, gives the

following interesting details of the affair : UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR RICHMOND, )

OFF PROPHET ISLAND, Mississippi River, March 15, 1863. March 15, 1803. )
Port Hudson, the rebel stronghold on the Misissippi, was attacked by the Union fleet, under
ommand of Admiral Farragut, last night. The ed that the vessels should pass.

ADVANCE OF THE FLEET. At nine o'clock P. M., precisely a red light was hoisted on the Admiral's ship: it was the signal for all the vessels. Previous to weighing dense cloud of smoke, to know where to point anchor the Albatross was lashed alongside of the Hartford on the west side, the Genesee to the port side of the Richmond, and the Kineo to the port side of the Monongahela. The fleet passed up in the following order. The Hartford, towing the Albatross; the Richmond, towing the Genesee; the Monongahela, towing the Kineo; the Mississippi and the Sachem following. The Mississippi was the whipper-in of the fleet.

The Hartford steamed very slowly up the river.

closely followed by the Richmond. The other vessels, astern, however, did not get aweigh very quickly. Some of their anchors seemed to have got foul of logs brought down by the force of the

ning into her.
We soon passed the head of Prophet Island, however, and arrived abreast of the mortar boats. which were headed by the Essex and the Sachem. large fire was seen on the Port hould pass the batteries would have got by.
We had left the mortar boats well astern, when a signal rocket was sent up from the west side of the river. Instantaneously it was answered by a field piece from the opposite shore, aimed at the Hartford. The Admiral was not slow in

The Action Commences.

The return of the rebel fire by the Hartford was promptly followed up by a hot fire from the artillery pieces of the rebels, and quite a brisk action ensued between them. The scene, as viewed from the Richmond, was both brilliant and spirited. The flashes of the guns, both on shore and afloat, were incessant, while the roar of cannon kept up a deafening and almost incessant sound. Great judgment was here necessary which was promptly returned by the Mississppi. to prevent the Richmond from running into the generally from running into each other.

And now was heard a thundering roar, equal in volume to a whole park of artillery. This was followed by a rushing sound, accompanied by a howling noise that beggars description. Again and again was the sound repeated, till the vast expanse of heaven rang with the awful minstrelsy. It was apparent that the mortar boats had opened fire.

would open fire from our bow gallant forecastle, and that, after discharging a few broadsides from the starboard side, the action would be wound up by a parting compliment from our stern chasers. To my surprise, however, we opened at once from our broadside guns.

The total som after the same was even then, and there can be no doubt that some of them were drowned.

Soon after the vessel had been fired, two shells came crashing through her, exploding and setting fire to some turpentine and oil which they upset. This caused the flames to spread, whereupon a

if the guns were rightly pointed—a difficult thing in the dark by the way—they could not fail in carrying death and destruction among the enemy. Of course we did not have everything our own way, for the enemy poured in his shot and shell as thick as hail. Over, ahead, astern, all around us, flew the death-dealing missiles, the hissing, sereaming, whistling, shricking and howling of which rivalled Pandemonium. It must not be supposed, however, that because our broadside guns were the tools we principally worked with our bow and stern chasers were idle. We soon if the guns were rightly pointed—a difficult thing in the dark by the way—they could not fail in carrying death and destruction among the enemy.

ious." Intermingled with the boom of the cannonade arose the cries of the wounded and the shouts of their friends, suggesting that they should be taken below for treatment. So thick was the smoke that we had to cease firing several times:

and, to add to the horrors of the night, it was part to impossible to tell whether we were run. next to impossible to tell whether we were run-ning into the Hartford or going ashore. All this time the fire was kept up on both sides incessant-

each with a stand of both grape and cannister.

Every vessel in the turn was exposed to the same loss in killed and wounded.

The correspondent gives the names of the officers and crew of the Mississippi, killed, wounded and missing, numbering in all sixty-three. Four engagement. We were literally muzzle to muz-let the distance between the same loss in killed and wounded.

were interary muzzie to muz-zle, the distance between us and the enemy's guns being not more than twenty yards, though to me it seemed to be only as many feet.

Shortly after this close engagement we seemed to have passed the worst. The enemy's shot and shell no longer swept our decks like a hail storm; but the fire from the batteries was kent up in a shell no longer swept our decks like a hail storm; but the fire from the batteries was kept up in a place some seventy of the Mississippi's men who desultory manner. The starboard bow gun could no longer be brought to bear. Consequently Lieutenant Terry ordered the men on the topgallant forecastle to leave the guns in that part of the ship, and to descend to the main deck to be hoped that the majority of them will yet turn below out the hoped distance of the ship, and to descend to the main deck to be hoped that the majority of them will yet turn of the ship, and to descend to the main deck to help work the broadside guns. Our stern chasers, of course, were still available, for the purpose of giving the enemy a parting blessing. I left my station on the topgallant forecastle shortly after the men who had been working the bow guns, and passed under where I had been sitting, taking up my station on the port side.

I was not long in this position when there came a blinding flash through the very port I

the mutual flattery system. Again, through a fin of tongues and clattering of plates, I heard the treasurer read those tiresome, endless items, such as—

"Twenty pounds from Lord Foptoddle."—

But the wretched maniac who would have taking the cab? I must rouse myself and see if I could find any trace of him, though doubtless he believe the dead. If unburt, he had fled, howling and exdead. If unburt, he had fled, howling and exdead it is not the flex of t Simultaneously there came a loud roar, and I thought the shot had passed through the port I was opposite to. Indeed, so close were we to the battery that the flash, the report and the arrival of the shot, crashing and tearing through our bulwarks, were instantaneous, there not being the intermission of a second between.

> LIEUT. COMMANDER CUMMINGS LOSES HIS LEG. It must have been about this time that Lieut. Commander Cummings, the Executive Officer of the Richmond, was standing on the bridge that connects the starboard with the port gangway, with his speaking trumpet in his hand, cheering on the men. Near him stood Captain Alden, when a conical shot of large calibre passed through the hammocks, over the starboard gangway, tak-ing off the left leg of the Lieutenant just above sissippi, was attacked by the Union fleet, under command of Admiral Farragut, last night. The result was a partial success, as the flagship Hartford and the gunboat Albatross succeeded in getting past the batteries, and are now, in all probability, blockading the entrance to Red river. The Richmond, Genesce, Monongahela, Kineo and Sachem had to return, for reasons that will be fully stated in this letter. It was not intended that the vessels should pass. ried below he used the following patriotic words, which are worthy of becoming historical.—"I would willingly give my other leg so that we could but pass the batteries."
>
> It was no easy matter, in the midst of such a deeper aloud of weather the party when the such as the such a deeper aloud of weather the such as the

our guns. Even the flashes of the enemy's guns shone dimly through the thick gloom. Several times the order was given to cease fire, so as to allow the smoke to clear away; but, as there was scarcely a breath of wind stirring, this was a very slow process; still the order was necessary to prevent the several vessels from running into each other. In this respect the rebels had a deeided advantage over us for, while they did not stand in danger of collision, neither was there any apprehension of firing into their friends.

Matters had gone this way for nearly an hour

and a half—the first gun having been fired at about half past eleven o'clock—when to my astonishgot foul of logs brought down by the force of the current. The consequence was the Hartford had to hang back waiting for the stragglers, and the Richmond had to be very careful to avoid running into her.

A consequence was the Hartford had to half past eleven o'clock—when to my assume ment, I heard some shells whistling over our port side. Did the rebels have batteries on the right side of the river? was the query that naturally suggested itself to me. To this the response was suggested itself to me. To this the response was given that we had turned back. I soon discovered that it was true. Our return, was, of which were headed by the Essex and the Sachem. It was evident that the rebels were expecting us, and were prepared to give us a warm reception.

Description of their shots took effect while we were running down rapidly with the current. It was a melancholy affair, for we did not know but Hudson side of the river a little below the town.

This fire was kindled right in front of the most what the whole expedition was a failure; neither This fire was kindled right in front of the most formidable of the fortifications, in order that the gleam thrown across the river, should reveal every vessel as it passed. The plan was an admirable one, and succeeded to a charm. But for it perhaps all the vessels that it was intended to a charm of the plan was an admirable one, and succeeded that it was intended to a charm. But for it perhaps all the vessels that it was intended to a charm of the point above the batteries. All the property of the plan was a manure; network and the whole expedition was a manure; nearly and the whole expedition was a manure; nearly and the whole rest were compelled to return. We soon came to an anchor on the west side of Prophet Island.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Shortly after a small steamer came down, the at the Hartford. The Admiral was not slow in returning the compliment. Three or four guns fired from the flagship in rapid succession testifier to the algority with which the wages of betfiep to the alacrity with which the wager of bat-tle was accepted.

ordered to make the magnification of the Mis-former vessel to go to the assistance of the Mis-

Great judgment was here necessary which was promptly returned by the Mississppi he Richward from running into the Hartford, and, in fact, to keep the war vessels Finding it impossible to escape, Capt. Smith nerally from running into each other. judiciously, but reluctantly, gave orders to set the ship on fire to prevent her falling into the had opened fire.

The Richmond had by this time got within range of the rebel field batteries, which opened fire on her. I had all along thought that we wounded. Several were known to have been wounded. Several were known to have jumped wounded. Several were known to have jumped wounded. Several were known to have jumped wounded. were known to have been killed ere the ship was

The broadsides were fired by commencing at master's mate hurried on to the gun deck and rethe forward gun, and firing all the rest off in rapid succession, as fast almost as the ticking of a watch. The effect was grand and terrifie; and, wounded men, were put on shore on the bank of

guis were the tools we principally worked with our bow and stern chasers were idle. We soon opened with our bow eighty pounder Dahlgren, which was followed up not long after by the guns astern, giving evidence to the fact that we had passed some of the batteries.

The Action becomes General.

Just after this firing was board astern of us.

The Action becomes General.

Just after this firing was heard astern of us, and it was soon ascertained that the Monongahela, with her cansort, the Kineo, and the Mississippi, were in action. The Monongahela carries a couple of two hundred pouncer rifled Parrott guns, besides ocher ticklers. The action now became general. The roar of cannon was incessant, and the flashes from the guns, together with the flight of the shells from the mortar boats, made up a combination of sound and sight impossible to describe. To add to the horrors of the night, while it contributed towards the enhancement of a certain terrible beauty, dense clouds of smoke began to envelope the river, shutting out from with the batteries.

Still the fight went on, and still the roar of cannon and the screaming, howling, whistling of shot and shell continued to make "night hidious." Intermingled with the boom of the cannon and arose the cries of the wounded and the shouts in the first head of the shells of the shells of the shell continued to make "night hidious." Intermingled with the boom of the cannon and arose the cries of the wounded and the shouts

ly- It seems, however, that we succeeded in silencing the lower batteries of field pieces. The men must have been driven from their guns, and trated the hull on the starboard side, and of a no wonder if they were, in that terrific storm of third that killed two men and wounded several on.
While a brisk fire was kept up from the decks starboard bulwark amidships and exploded in While a brisk fire was kept up from the decks of the several vessels, the howitzers in the tops were not permitted to remain idle. Intermingled with the more sullen roar of the larger guns the sharp, short crack of the brass pieces was heard from their elevated positions, adding harmony to the melody of the terrific concert.

The central battery is situated about the middle of the segment of a circle in shape. This battery stands on a bluff so high that a vessel in passing immediately underneath cannot elevate her guns sufficiently to reach those on the battery is neither can the guns on the battery be sufficiently depressed to bear on the passing ship. In this position the rebel batteries on the two horns of the crescent can enfilade the passing vessel, pouring in a terrible cross fire, which the vessel can return, though at a great disadvanture of the crescent can enfold the passing vessel can return, though at a great disadvanture of the crescent can be her business. The flames were soon extinguished, however. The Monongahela had her bridge shot realized this last night; for, as we got within standing on it at the time, fell with the bridge, short range, the enemy poured into us a terrible for of grape and canister, which we were not slow to return—our guns being double shotted, but a stand of both grape and canister, which we were not slow to return—our guns being double shotted, a stand of both grape and cannister.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REWEDT FOR

relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enameled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became intolerable afflictive. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. It immediately made my seeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St. New York.

"Dn. Ayka. I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Serofulous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alternative we possess equals the Sarsaparilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Okio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicine. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the decided that my arm must be amputated. I began to take your Sarsaparilla. Took two bottles and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body, being in a public place, my case is known to every body body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body

st. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the abite editor of the Tunk hannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actused by binded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies without any apparent effect. For fitteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should attear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope them, to be gan giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you lirect. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished it has econd. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Byphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Stoat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your Sarsaparilla a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachasetts.

"Dr. Ayer. My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy for Syphilis, both of the primary and secondary type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Lieve, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayer's Barsaparilla relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozon bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhoca, Whites, Fomale Weakness, are generally produced by internal Scrofulous Ulceration, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this Sarsaparilla. Some cases require, however, in aid of the Sarsaparilla, the skiiful application of local remedies.

Loucorrhoea, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal Scrothlous Ulceration, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this Sarsaparilla. Some cases require, however, in aid of the Sarsaparilla, the skillal spinication of local remedies.

From the well known and widely celebrated Dr. Jacob Morril, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhoea, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrothlous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhoea of long standing, by two bettles of your Sarsaparilla."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by a remailer compliant for the scrothlar formulation of the palate and stomach.

Anisso, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by a remailer compliant for the scrothlar formulation of the palate and stomach.

## AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

depended on to do all that they have ever done, ared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and all the Druggists in Augusta, and by dealers in medicine in every village in the State.



JULY 11th, 1862. MAIZENA

MAIZENA. The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For ice Cream, nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffice, chocolate, tea, &c.

pare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffice, chocolate, tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, with directions.

A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

MANUFACTURED AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton St.
6m46

PURE BOURBON WHISKEY,

### BOTTLED BY UDOLPHO WOLFE.

TO THE PUBLIC. TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, and private families to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whiskey," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnappa," to seal it with my seal, and add my cortificate to the labet, of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whiskey will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in eases of one dozen each.

Craving for the following letter a careful and attentive perusal, I remain yours, &c., UDOLPHO WOLFE.

New York January 30th, 1563.

I remain yours, &c., UDOLPHO WOLFE.

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1863.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., 22 Beaver St., New York.

DEAR SIR:—The want of Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles.

We have tested the Bourbon Whiskey which you sent us, and

we have tested the Bourbon Whiskey which you sent us, and consider it justly entitled to the high reputation you claim for it. We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable Apothecaries in different parts of the United States as Agents for the same, when needed for medicinal purposes. Wishing you success in your new enterprise, We remain your obedient servants, Valentine Mott, M. D., No. I Gramarcy Park. J. M. Carnochan, M. D., Professor of Ulinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c.. No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.

Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., 795 Broadway.

L. P. De Wees, M. D., 796 Broadway.

Joseph Worcester, M. D., 120 Ninth Street.

John O'Reilly, M. D., 270 Fourth Street.

John O'Reilly, M. D., 270 Fourth Street.

John O'Reilly, M. D., 200 Fourth Street.

John O'Reilly, M. D., 200 Fourth Street.

John Street, and others.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. DRUGGISTS.

I beg leave to inform the Public I have appointed the following firms, in Boston, Agents for the sale of this Pure Bourbon Whiskey, where samples can always be seen, and will soon be for sale by every Grocer, Druggist, and Apothecary, and Hotel in United States.

21 Beaver Street. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & Co. Bor

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO SILAS PEIRCE & CO., S. M. COLCOND & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., CARTER, RUST & CO., SETH E. PECKER & CO., C. A. RICHARDS, 3m11

officer of the state of the public for the public f

WE offer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Double Extra, Extra, and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest Mill prices.

Augusta, Jan. 1862.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.
Augusta, Jan. 1862.

# S-T-1860-X.

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but nevery yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers

Sores, and Diseases of the Skin.

Erom Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes and hair for years, which we were unable to care until we tried your Sarsaparilla. Ehe has been well for some months."

From Nrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed lady of Dennisvitle, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparills, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Ezg., of the widely known Gage, Murron h. Co. was unfertivered of the same of the widely known Gage, Murron h. Co. was unfertivered and remaining a point of the solid and points towards a miser-while and poin

decided that my arm must be amputated. I began to take your Sarsaparilla. Took two bottles and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W. a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

It have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofals, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE MESSES. P. H. DRAKE & Co. GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefitted mer. I continued their use, and to my great joy, I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

# S-T-1860-X

when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by an arematic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much S-T-1860-X

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used 

present.

To the above are added, Clove Buds. Orange, Carraway, Coriander and Snake root. The whole is combined by a perfect chemical process, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful and scientific Pharmaceutist.

### DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC

put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and an ornament to the side board. Sen Sickness, Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of incipent disease like Bilious, Intermittent, Ague and Chill Fevers,

### may feel a certain reliance, if they protect themselves with these Bitters. The muddy water of the Western rivers, filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, is quite sure to proace disease unless guarded by an antidote, such as the Plantation Bitters.

What is said of the Plantation Bitters. "PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case of thy
Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to my
invalid wife and myself, as the Plantation Bitters.

Thy Friend, ISAAC HOWLAND." Thy Friend,

N. B. The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters is, their tested purity. The St. Croix Rum and every article used, is warranted perfectly pure.

It is the intention of the Proprietors to sustain the reputation of this article upon its merit.

Be careful that every bottle bears the fac-simile signature of the Froprietors, P. H. Drake & Co., New York
Drake's Plantation Bittless are sold by all Druggist, Grecers, Hotels and Restaurants.

P. H. Drake & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New York
Cm46

FUNNELL'S PATENT CARD THERMOM-ETERS. PATENTED DECEMBER 17, 1861, Having made important improvements in the construction of Thermometers, in which neatness, accuracy and utility are secured, and being unable heretofore to supply the demand for them, the subscriber has increased his facilities for their manufacture, and can now supply orders to any extent.

The scales of these Thermometers are printed on enameled card, surrounded with an engraved picturesque border, and are presented to the public with the guarantee of their entire correctness.

rectness.
For sale by all the principal Jobbers, Stationers, Druggists, Dealers in Fancy Articles, and Yankee Notions.
The best and cheapest article of the kind ever effered to the public.
M. A. FINNELL, Manufacturer, ano THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY HOMAN & BADGER. Office West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta

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John O'Reilly, M. D., 230 Fourth Street.

B. J. Raphael, M. D., 200 Fourth Street.

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Sixteenth Street, and others.

TQ COUNTRY MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

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Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop.
R. M. Mansur, Mt. Vermon.
Orison Rollins, Livermore.
T. P. Packard, Houlton.
J. H. Macomber, Milo.
A. T. Moeors, Ashland.
E. A. Jenks, Brownville.
W. P. Spofford, Dedham.
T. Mayo, Monroe.

A. Gordon, Solon.
A. Gordon, Solon.
A. Gordon, Solon.

FRAVELLING AGERTS.—S. N. Taber, Jas. Sturgis, Warren Pal-ler, H. P. Weeks, Wm. Swett, South Paris.

VOL.

Our Home, our C

Although our po a few years past, the scourge, which utter annihilation yet the disease is lurking still in ou fully watched and desolate our fields Almost every o or spring, a few the rot. In the

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